FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 105

30 May 1984

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CHERNENKO REPLY TO FRG'S KELLY ON DISARMAMENT

PM291830 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "K.U. Chernenko's Reply"]

[Text] Esteemed Ms Petra Kelly

We share your concern about the possibility of the use of nuclear, chemical, and other arms. Every reason exists for such concern, the more so that some people would like to get new consignments of chemical munitions, as well as neutron weapons, into Western Europe, first of all into your country, in the wake of the new nuclear missiles.

In this connection, it is appropriate to recall the special responsibility of those states on the territory of which the deployment of new types of weapons of mass destruction has been started or is being planned -- responsibility both for the destiny of their own peoples and for European peace and international security as a whole.

You ask how to preclude the possibility of the use of nuclear or chemical arms against the FRG and what should be done for this.

The conditions, as we see it, boil down actually to one: Under no conditions should the FRG ever become a bridgehead for the preparation and perpetration of aggression against the USSR and its socialist allies with the use of the means of warfare that you mention or other ones. In this case your country can be fully assured that nothing threatens it. It can be said that it will be insured against a return strike.

He who deploys on his territory first-strike weapons aimed at neighboring states advances the threat of a return strike, a strike of retribution. He who turns others into a target inevitably becomes a target himself. There must be total clarity here.

For all states not to feel alarmed about their security concern should be shown, as you yourself rightly believe, Madam Kelly, for the liquidation of all weapons of mass annihilation both in your country and in the West and the East in general. On its part the Soviet Union has repeatedly stated its readiness to act thus, given that other states act similarly.

I and other statesmen of our country have already had occasion to note that the readiness of nuclear states to subordinate their relations to certain norms and to undeviatingly adhere to them in their policy, as the Soviet Union is already doing, would be of fundamental importance. I will remind you only of some of them which directly relate to the questions you raised.

The Soviet Union has officially and solemnly declared that it will never use nuclear arms against countries which have renounced the production and acquisition of such arms and do not have them on their territory. More than that, my country has adopted, and unilaterally at that, the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear arms. The USSR, together with its Warsaw Pact allies, offers to reach agreement with the NATO countries on the non-first use of conventional arms as well and of military force in general. My country is prepared for this.

What, may I ask, prevents the other nuclear powers from assuming similar commitments, if their thoughts are about peace, as it is stated by their leaders? For if there is no first nuclear strike then, naturally, there will be no subsequent ones.

It is clear that in such conditions it would be much easier to reach agreement also on measures of the practical reduction, and in the long term of the total liquidation of the nuclear arms stockpiles. The Soviet Union has set forth a realistic stage-by-stage program of achieving this aim, which is of a global nature.

As to the European Continent, here too the USSR proposes practical solutions: from a radical reduction of nuclear arms in accordance with the principle of equality and identical security to the full freeing of Europe from both medium-range and tactical nuclear arms.

In exactly the same way the Soviet Union is resolutely against the use of chemical weapons. We have made concrete proposals on removing them from military arsenals altogether. The USSR and the other socialist countries have proposed agreement on freeing Europe from all types of chemical weapons as one of the top priority steps.

Such is our position. I hope it gives an exhaustive answer to the questions of interest to you. In order to achieve a resolute change for the better, it is necessary to break the stubborn sabotage of those who openly bank on force, declare the use of means of the mass annihilation of people a "legitimate" and "moral" way of solving outstanding issues and achieving their political aims. It is for the sake of this that missiles intended for unleashing aggression are being deployed on the soil of West European countries and why chemical weapons are being brought from across the ocean and stock-piled there.

A barrier should be erected against the policy of deliberately placing the fuse of nuclear and chemical war under the European Continent. The task of cancelling out these sinister designs urgently faces all the peoples, political parties, and public movements. And it must be solved without delay and without stinting any effort.

The Soviet Union will continue to do everything depending on it to achieve a turn toward a normalisation of the European and international situation in the interests of ensuring peace and the security of peoples.

Respectfully yours,

K. Chernenko

K.U. Chernenko's message is in answer to an appeal by Petra Kelly, FRG public figure and representative of the "Greens" Party, raising the question of how to rule out the possibility of nuclear or chemical weapons being used against targets in West Germany and what the FRG must do to secure this. At the same time, P. Kelly advocates the elimination of mass destruction weapons altogether.

PRAVDA REPORTS CEMA SUMMIT SET FOR JUNE

PM291614 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: On a Forthcoming Economic Conference of the CEMA Member Countries at Summit Level"]

[Text] In accordance with an understanding reached, an economic conference of CEMA member countries at summit level will be held in mid-June in Moscow.

12 June Opening

LD292014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1935 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 29 (TANJUG) -- A three-day meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) whose members are East-European socialist countries and their allies from other parts of the world is to open in Moscow June 12, it was officially announced here today, Tuesday.

The meeting will be attended by delegations of the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, and Czechoslovakia, which are member countries, and by those from Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia.

The composition of delegation will be nearly identical to that applied for sessions of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee. The delegations are to be headed by the heads of party or state.

BELGRADE DOWNPLAYS POTENTIAL FOR CEMA CHANGES

AU291648 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 May 84 p 3

[Permanent correspondent Slavoljub Djukic report]

[Text] Prague, 24 May -- As the CEMA political summit meeting draws nearer, the uncertainty about the contents of the talks of the leading personages of the socialist countries, of the East, as well as Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia is growing. Apart from being known that the meeting will be held next month in Moscow and that, of course, the economy will be discussed, no detailed information is available.

When this gathering was announced for the first time 4 years ago -- it has been constantly postponed and curiosity has been increasing apace -- it was expected that new relations in this group should be founded at it. It is interesting that Romania at that time strove most to speed up the meeting of the CEMA leading personalities. However, it is now difficult to conclude what its position is on this meeting, and even more difficult what the preceding talks that usually accompany such gatherings have achieved. It is precisely the slow harmonization of views that in the opinion of many people is the chief reason for the postponement of this high gathering, which was last held 13 years ago, in Bucharest in 1971.

Each Has His Own Troubles

The political unity of the East European countries is being constantly checked in the West and possible cracks in it are being looked for. However, the national interests and disharmonies are first expressed in the economy, regardless of how mutual cooperation is constantly increased.

It is not easy to satisfy all the wishes and needs, considering the great differences in the development, technology, traditions, foreign debts, and the standard of living. Hungary has gone furthest in its economic reform. The GDR and the CSSR want to exploit their expertise and to employ their industrial potential. Poland is burdened by debt and is more in a position to wait for what it may get than in a position to make demands. Romania is dissatisfied because it has been deprived of the privileges other countries have in oil purchases, but it had invested large sums in a petroleum industry. Sofia makes the least remarks.

While for instance Poland, Hungary, Romania, and the GDR must think of debt repayments, the debts of the CSSR and Bulgaria are negligible. The case of food is similar. The East European countries imported last year 40 million metric tons of grain, but at the same time Hungary is the largest per capita food producer in the world and earns 35 percent of foreign exchange earnings through exports of food. As we can see, every country has its own shortcomings and advantages, which makes accord more difficult, particularly when they all sell good quality goods in the West, for the sake of hard currency, and want to sell any surplus to their allies.

Price of Unity

The USSR is in a particularly delicate position. Further relations in this economic group depend most on Moscow. The USSR is the main supplier of precious crude oil and raw materials. Its market also provides most employment to the industry of the allied countries. Finally, Moscow always carries the heaviest burden in crisis situations, such as the latest one in Poland, in the interest of saving "parts of a whole."

According to Western sources, the benefits to East European countries in the form of cheap oil (which has now reached world prices) cost Moscow about $100 billion just between 1974 and 1978, which amounts to, as it has been calculated, about 78 percent dollars [as published] per capita in the countries to which oil was delivered.

Certainly, clear accounts suit the USSR most, and it is no accident that the USSR insists on them, but it is very difficult to establish such relations, regardless of the fact that Moscow is in a situation that it can dictate the conditions. There is also a borderline at which all the disagreements come up against. This is the care to preserve the unity of the East. Concessions and compromises are always made there, advantages are gained, and privileged positions are tolerated.

One can also expect that an imprint on this meeting will be made by the aggravated relations between the blocs.

Debts and Politics

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the CEMA, RUDE PRAVO in its editorial warned that "imperialism is making efforts to weaken the East European countries as much as possible." Advocating greater unity of "the economic, national, and defense potentials," the Prague daily concluded that in this respect, "CEMA, along with the Warsaw Pact, has an irreplaceable role." At the CEMA meeting in Berlin last October, Wojciech Jaruzelski said that the Polish experience "clearly showed the danger of exaggerated relations with capitalist countries." Similar opinions are heard in Moscow and Sofia.

However, under the present conditions, the chances that something essential will change are small, and particularly that relations based on the example of the Warsaw Pact will be built in CEMA. Hungary, the GDR, and Romania would be the last to agree to it. One can sooner expect at this meeting a demonstration of unity in principle. The meeting will, let us mention, gather the leading personalities of the East for the first time since Konstantin Chernenko was elected new head of the party and the USSR state.

All the countries have a strong interest for cooperation in CEMA, which in the past 2 years registered economic growth (production is reviving, a surplus of $2.9 billion was earned in trade with the West, although it was accompanied with a great restriction of imports, and debts were reduced by $6.6 billion). Thus, they all want changed relations in this group, but in hope that each will improve his own position. Since this is not possible, there is much chance that even after this long-expected meeting the situation will remain unchanged, with some new agreements on expanding integration and specialization and arrangements about oil deliveries. After all, when the figures are added up, this ultimately suits every country except Romania.

COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARIES MEET IN SOFIA

LD292118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] A conference of socialist countries' communist and workers party central committee secretaries concerned with organizational party work has begun in Sofia. It is devoted to exchanging experience on the issue of party management of youth organizations and topical problems of work with young people.

Taking part in the conference on behalf of the CPSU is Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

CEMA POWER ENGINEERING BODY MEETS IN GDANSK

LD291307 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The Permanent Commission on Power Engineering of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has opened a session in the Polish city of Gdansk to map out cooperation in the field until the year 2000. The delegations of the community countries will examine the course of building a new power grid to supply electricity to the USSR and also to Poland and Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Romania, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and Mongolia. The community countries produce 21 percent of the world's electricity output although they account for only one-tenth of the population on our planet.

CEMA MINISTERIAL SESSION ON TRANSPORT HELD

AU291355 Sofia BTA in English 1139 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 29 (BTA) -- The 70th session of CEMA's Standing Committee on Cooperation in the Transport Sphere opened here today. The session will last five days and is attended by the ministers of transport of Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Romania, the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and observer Yugoslavia.

The session will review matters pertaining to the further extending of the international transport relations in the 1986-1990 period. There are going to be outlined measures to ensure fast and rhythmical work at the border railway stations and proposals will be worked out for removing any difficulties arising in the field. There will be coordinated some joint plans for increasing the moving speed of international trains and raising the level of culture in the servicing.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0900 GMT on 29 May adds that "Chudomir Aleksandrov delivered a greeting address on behalf of the Bulgarian Government. He stressed as follows: The international socialist division of labor today is impossible without the development of an efficient, modern transportation system."]

DISAGREEMENTS AT ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY SESSION NOTED

LD291635 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Luxembourg, May 29 TASS -- Persistent calls for a further buildup of NATO's military potential have been made by representatives of the NATO top leadership and right-wing parliamentarians throughout the spring session of the North Atlantic Assembly which has closed here. It was attended by about 200 members of parliament from 16 NATO member-countries. Several U.S. parliamentarians expressing views of overseas hawks, demanded at the concluding sitting of the session a further buildup of both nuclear and conventional armaments of the bloc. Republican Senator William Roth favoured higher military spending, acceleration of the arms race, and holding talks with the Soviet Union from "the position of strength."

He demanded that U.S. junior partners "put their homes in order," a clear reference to the mounting anti-war movement in Western Europe and disagreement of the governments of several NATO countries to tread in Washington's footsteps. British Conservatives and representatives of the West German CDU/CSU bloc echoed American emissaries.

The session heard, however, also other voices attesting to the disagreement of several Western European parliamentarians with the course of the United States and NATO towards heightening tension and gaining military superiority. SPD Bundestag Deputy Norbert Gansel said that the beginning of the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Britain, West Germany, and Italy became the chief cause of the aggravation of the international situation. K. Zevros, a Greek parliament deputy from the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), criticised the United States for its aspiration to ensure at any cost the deployment of these first-strike offensive weapons. The chances of reaching an accord in curbing the race of nuclear armaments were undermined and Soviet-American relations were sharply aggravated as a result of this course, he pointed out.

DANGEROUS COURSE SEEN IN NATO EVERE SESSIONS

PM241435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Antonov report: "Following a Dangerous Course"]

[Text] Brussels -- A series of spring conferences of NATO's leading military organs was held over 3 days at the organization's headquarters in Evere, a suburb of the Belgian capital.

The Evere sessions vividly demonstrated the North Atlantic bloc's intention to continue to follow the dangerous course of stepping up militarist preparations and speeding up the arms race. This became particularly clear during the session of the NATO Military Planning Committee. In the final communique on the session's results, which is full of hypocritical phrases about the alliance's adherence to the "cause of preserving peace," the participants stressed their readiness to implement the bloc's coordinated "deterrence strategy," strengthen arsenals of conventional arms, and seek to increase real military spending.

At the same time, the session also revealed a number of disagreements between the United States and the West European allies, first and foremost in the nuclear arms sphere. Thus, Greece and Denmark declared their opposition to Washington's nuclear strategy, while Spain refused to sign the communique.

During the NATO conferences, massive pressure was brought to bear on the Netherlands, which has yet to make its final decision on the deployment on its territory of the 48 American cruise missiles which the United States and NATO are foisting upon it. At a press conference held here, foreign journalists literally bombarded NATO Secretary General J. Luns and U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger with questions about the pressure on the Netherlands. J. Luns was forced to admit that the Pentagon chief and the defense ministers of a number of other bloc countries have accused their Netherlands colleague J. de Ruiter of not being active enough in defending the North Atlantic alliance decision to deploy the new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. As local observers note, the pressure on the Netherlands will continue at the NATO Council session at the foreign ministers level in Washington 29-31 May.

NATO SESSION IN U.S. OPENS AMID DIFFERENCES

U.S. Pressuring Allies

LD290936 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Washington, May 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

The Reagan administration intends to use the NATO Council session, which is opening here today, for further "arms-twisting" in respect to its West European partners. Washington does not conceal its irritation with the position adopted by the European NATO members concerning a number of cardinal international problems. Apart from standard statements by members of the administration that NATO has come to its thirty-fifth anniversary in "unity and harmony," the reports regularly appearing in the American press indicate that differences between Washington and the West European capitals have grown sharper.

The Reagan administration is especially displeased by the overt or covert reluctance of the West Europeans to follow obediently in the wake of Washington's policy in such fields as further relations with the Soviet Union, starting new spirals of the arms race and spreading it to outer space, plans for extending the sphere of NATO operation beyond the North Atlantic region and reliance on direct use of military force against governments, such as those of Grenada and Nicaragua, whose policy does not suit Washington.

And although Washington has succeeded in foisting the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear weapons on its principal NATO partners, the Reagan administration is trying hard to obtain "unanimous approval" of this dangerous policy by all West European NATO countries. Washington intends to put pressure on the governments of the countries which openly expressed concern over the installation of American first-strike nuclear missiles in their territories and which have not yet taken a final decision on this question or on conditions for the deployment of such weapons. The governments meant are those of Holland, Denmark, and Belgium on whom U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger "worked" at the recent meetings of NATO military bodies in Brussels. Now, at the Washington session of the NATO Council, this will be done by President Reagan himself.

As usual, Washington is pressuring Western Europe to step up military preparations by pleading the need to protect themselves against the mythical "Soviet military menace."

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR says in an article devoted to the NATO 35th anniversary that the Americans are sick and tired of the "provincial fears" of Europeans over the correctness of America's "global military responsibility."

They are inclined to regard the West Europeans, the newspaper says, as people who would like to live at somebody else's expense instead of making sacrifices for the sake of defence, and as weaklings ready to give in to "Soviet military pressure."

This is a bit exaggerated, however. It is common knowledge that the West European NATO members, yielding to pressure from the "senior partner," do make sacrifices, willingly or unwillingly, and increase their military spending from year to year and thus directly participate in the arms race started by Washington. It is equally well known that the United States is insisting on a further sharp increase of these expenditures. And this is not only a matter of the U.S. striving to strengthen the defences of Western Europe, which is threatened by no one. The matter is that under the pretext of concern for strengthening West European defences and "cementing NATO unity" Washington seeks to tie the West European countries more securely to its militaristic policy and to prevent them from following an independent foreign-policy course that would meet the interests of Europe and those of genuine security in the region.

Moreover, the Reagan administration would like to subordinate the military might of West European countries to Washington's global military plans.

Thus, in the opinion of observers, Washington will seek at the present NATO Council session the participation of its partners not only in drawing up but also carrying out plans for massive military intervention in such an explosive area outside NATO's "competence" as the Persian Gulf. If Washington fails to make its partners agree to such steps, the Reagan administration will place them -- as has already happened more than once -- before an accomplished fact by starting an armed intervention in the region. Preparations for such intervention are already underway. This is evidenced by the increased U.S. "diplomatic" and military activity in the Persian Gulf area.

And last, but not least, Washington in its relations with West European countries does not forget for a single minute that they are not only partners of the USA in the Atlantic military bloc but also competitors. The Reagan administration is zealously protecting the interests of American monopolies which seem to be losing positions in their competitive struggle with West European monopolies. Washington's concern "for strengthening the defences" of West European countries by making the latter increase their military spending is also prompted, to a certain extent, by its desire to subject their economies to such blood-letting as would considerably undermine their competitiveness.

NATO Threat to Peace

LD282218 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] A NATO Council meeting starts in Washington tomorrow, and here's commentary by Nikolay Borin:

The jubilee session, as NATO officials call it, is hardly going to be marked by efforts to ensure peace and security -- the purpose proclaimed by the bloc's founders 35 years ago. According to the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, it will discuss the siting of more American first-strike missiles in Western Europe. The agency quotes NATO leaders as saying that the deployment will go on at a fast rate. This is seen as yet another proof that NATO poses a real threat to peace, bent as it is on building up its nuclear stocks in Europe. The bloc has probably never before threatened the independence of other states to such an extent.

Countries outside of NATO come to face the threat of a NATO intervention if their policies fail to meet the strategic interests of the bloc, above all those of the United States.

The invasion of Grenada, the Falklands war, and the growing NATO presence in the Middle East all reflect the idea of the NATO leaders that NATO should expand its zone of operations.

In other words, NATO is to be used as a big stick against those who would not obey it. NATO threatens not only the rest of the world but its own members as well. Member-countries are forced to increase their military spending and to take political decisions opposed by a majority of their population. In almost all of them there is broad public opposition to the siting of American missiles, but NATO has ignored this. The Dutch Government is to come under more pressure at the NATO meeting for its reluctance to give the go-ahead for cruise missiles to be installed on Dutch territory, a move resisted by an overwhelming majority in the country. The British Government has supported Washington on the Pershing and cruise issue without demur, though according to the latest opinion poll 51 percent of the British population are opposed to the American missiles.

As NATO is celebrating its jubilee and adopting new programs, its policy and the view of the general public have never been so far apart.

'Stumbling Block' to Change

LD281552 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 28 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The forthcoming NATO Council's spring session, opening in Washington on Tuesday, coincides with the 35th anniversary of the military bloc's formation. The NATO founders would like to lend it a jubilee nature, but all indications are that the participants in the session will be in a far from festive mood.

The matter is that the Reagan administration is going to use the session to bring added pressure to bear on the American allies. This has been confirmed, in particular, in U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's interview granted to journalists from NATO countries in advance of the session. The head of the U.S. foreign-policy department reaffirmed that the United States would go on installing its medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, building up its strategic nuclear arsenal and beefing up its stocks of conventional weapons, without reckoning with mounting concern and mass anti-war demonstrations in Western countries.

Washington has demanded, through American General Rogers, commander-in-chief of NATO's Armed Forces, that its partners increase their military spending by an annual four percent. The demand goes further than the earlier decisions on increasing the NATO countries' military appropriations, adopted under U.S. pressure.

At the forthcoming session, according to American press reports, Washington will press the other NATO countries to support its plans of militarizing outer space and thereby to pull its West European allies into this large-scale adventure. Such plans are another confirmation of the U.S. intention to sacrifice Western Europe in the event of nuclear war, after "protecting" its own territory against the retaliatory blow.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that an arm-twisting tactic will be employed at the forthcoming session of the NATO Council in relation to Holland. Threats against that country, where the vast majority of the population is opposed to the plans of deploying American cruise missiles in its territory, have long been made in Washington and the NATO Headquarters.

The NATO leaders would also like to use the Washington session for publicizing NATO's activities over the last three-and-a-half decades. Reality, however, is such that over these years NATO has shown itself as the main instrument of U.S. hegemonism in Western Europe, as an American tool for disrupting regional and global strategic military parity, and as the main potential source of the outbreak of nuclear war.

Sailing in the wake of Washington's militarist policy has made NATO an instrument for blocking the entire process of arms control and obstructing the constructive peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Attempts by the session's organizers to portray NATO as an "advocate of dialogue with the East" are no good at all. NATO's activities are the main stumbling bloc on the way to positive changes in the international situation.

Persian Gulf Situation Noted

LD300840 Moscow TASS in English 0748 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Washington, May 30 TASS -- A further build-up of the military might of the aggressive bloc of NATO and spread of the sphere of its actions over to other parts of the world are the main items on the agenda of the NATO Council's spring session which opened here on Tuesday at foreign ministers' level.

As the first day of its work has shown, the Reagan administration demands of the allies to strictly observe the Washington-imposed decision on the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear-missile weapons in Western Europe. Speaking at a press conference, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns has stated in a categorical form that there can be no question of introducing any changes to the missiles-deployment schedule.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency points out in this connection that pressure is being put at the session first of all on Holland, the majority of whose population do not want the conversion of their country into a launching site for U.S. nuclear missiles. The news agency stresses that the USA has long been putting pressure on the Dutch in an attempt to make them accept the missiles.

U.S. Vice-President George Bush stated at the opening ceremony of the session that, after the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, time has come to start a speeded-up modernization of NATO's non-nuclear arms with the use of all existing resources. He tried to frighten the allies with the so-called "Soviet threat." Bush actually demanded that NATO's so-called "sphere of responsibility" be spread over first of all to the Persian Gulf area.

As Luns' speech has shown, Washington in point of fact has secured the NATO leadership's support in the event of a U.S. possible armed intervention in the Persian Gulf. He said that if the United States considers it necessary to use in the Persian Gulf the troops that are now stationed in Western Europe, NATO countries should compensate such a transfer of forces.

Despite Washington's attempt at giving the semblance of "unity" to the NATO Council's session, already the first day of its work revealed serious differences between the United States and Western Europe. Even NATO secretary-general who resigns after this session has had to admit this. He urged the U.S. Administration to consult more with Western Europe on foreign-policy matters.

Netherlands Pressed on Missiles

LD292147 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1706 GMT 29 May 84

[From "International Diary" program, presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] The regular spring session of the NATO Council at the foreign ministers level has opened in Washington.

In the Western press it is presented as a jubilee session, as it is devoted to the 35th anniversary of the creation of this aggressive bloc. From the statements by officials of the Reagan administration, one may draw the conclusion that the United States intends above all during the session to obtain from its partners the unconditional confirmation of their commitments in the further implementation of the decision foisted upon them by Washington on the deployment in Western Europe of the latest American nuclear missile weapons. As AP notes in this connection, particular pressure will be exerted on the Netherlands, where the overwhelming majority of the population and even certain parts of the ruling circles are coming out against the deployment of American cruise missiles in the country. It has been reported that during the session Secretary of State Shultz will meet specially with the Netherlands foreign minister. It is clear with what aim.

But the deployment of new missiles is not all. On the eve of the session, a White House spokesman clearly implied that they consider the next stage of the modernization of NATO's armed forces to be the sharp increase in conventional weapons of the member-countries of this bloc.

Soltan Views NATO Session

LD291628 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The foreign ministers of the 16 NATO countries are meeting in Washington for the spring session of the North Atlantic Council. Now a comment by Yuriy Soltan of our staff:

The session coincides in time with NATO's 35th anniversary, so the participants are trying to give it a semblance of a festive occasion. They can play it jubliant if they please, but who can forget that should a nuclear missile blast off from a NATO country, either by order or by evil design or through a technical fault, the human race would have only 10 minutes to enjoy the clear skies before the end of the world.

This situation results from NATO policy directed by Washington. When they got Western Europe to accept their first-strike nuclear missiles, the Americans hoped their Pershing-II's would be able in 10 minutes time to reach vital targets in socialist and other countries. But they failed to realize that the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Treaty allies would inevitably take counter steps, as they eventually did against the West European countries accepting missiles and against the United States itself. The deployment of American missiles in Western Europe has greatly increased the nuclear threat not only to the Europeans but to other nations as well.

The American leaders have the nerve to present the policy they forced on the NATO alliance as a desire for talks. According to Secretary of State Shultz, his country would make no more concessions to the Soviet Union to bring it back to the negotiating table. But what does he mean by concessions?

Probably the deployment of American missiles which can incinerate the world. The Soviet Union exercises self-control; it has enough means to safeguard its security and that of its friends and allies. But, aware that more nuclear confrontation would increase the risk of war, the Soviet Union, as previously, is ready for talks -- but for such talks that would be conducted in good faith and based on equality and equal security.

This country calls for ridding Europe of nuclear weapons, both tactical and medium-range. It wants drastic reductions in strategic arms. Furthermore, the Soviet Union proposes an immediate nuclear freeze. Along with other socialist countries, it proposes a treaty on the nonuse of force that would contain a pledge not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons. But the American nuclear missiles in Western Europe are blocking the way to talks. The Soviet demand that they be removed is neither a whim nor a matter of prestige; peace has come under a threat not only in Europe. By eliminating this threat the United States would prove its sincere attitude towards talks, but if, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES, President Reagan has turned away from serious efforts at arms control and instead prefers to bid for military supremacy, the United States and its allies are headed for a disaster.

SHEVARDNADZE, DELEGATION ATTEND AAPSO CONGRESS

Ponomarev Sees Delegation Off

LD262057 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 26 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Eduard Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, left Moscow for Algiers by air today. The delegation is to take part in the work of the Sixth Congress of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization.

At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat. Among the seeing-off party was (Amrani), the Algerian charge d'affaires in the USSR.

Shevardnadze Statement

LD262345 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1650 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Algiers, 26 May (TASS) -- A Soviet delegation led by Eduard Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, arrived here today. It will take part in the Sixth Congress of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) which opens in the Algerian capital tomorrow.

At Algiers' Houari Boumediene International Airport, the Soviet delegation was welcomed by (Ferhat Mimoun), member of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee, and other Algerian officials. Vasiliy Taratuta, USSR ambassador to the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, was among the welcoming party.

On his arrival in Algiers, the head of the Soviet delegation made the following statement:

"I feel a sense of great pride as I step upon the hospitable soil of the friendly Algerian People's Democratic Republic, whose capital at the present time is to be the venue for a major international forum -- the Sixth AAPSO Congress.

"It is deeply symbolic that the congress of the anti-imperialist Afro-Asian solidarity movement is being held in your country in the year of the 30th anniversary of the beginning of the Algerian people's armed struggle against colonialist domination and for the freedom and independence of their homeland.

The Algerian revolution wrote vivid, unfading pages in the history of the national liberation struggle of oppressed peoples. It was an abundant, life-giving source for the blossoming of the talent of the heroic and industrious people of Algeria. The exploits of the Algerian people received broad international recognition and to this day are an inspiring example for many detachments of the international national liberation movement.

All friends and allies of Algeria throughout the world are noting with satisfaction that the victory of your revolution opened up broad prospects for Algeria's development along the path of socialist orientation and provided conditions for the implementation of important socioeconomic and political changes in the country under the leadership of the FLN party in historically short periods. Algeria's experience in building a new society is of great significance for other emerging countries and peoples.

The Soviet Union highly appraises the role of Algeria in the national liberation movement of peoples, and in the Nonaligned Movement and its vigorous anti-imperialist foreign policy. Soviet people note with great satisfaction that for many years all-round and mutually beneficial coopertion, which has fine prospects of being further deepened and expanded, has been successfully developing between the USSR and Algeria. We express conficence that the bonds of traditional friendship and solidarity between our countries will continue to grow in strength and develop for the good of our peoples and in the name of universal peace and progress.

Today, owing to imperialist forces headed by the United States, the international situation has seriously worsened, and as never before there is a need for unity of the peoples, a need to channel together the efforts of all progressive forces of the planet in the struggle for the removal of the nuclear threat that hangs over mankind.

In this matter, efforts of progressive countries and peoples, international democratic organizations such as AAPSO, the participants in the sixth congress of which are welcomed by the hospital Algerian soil, are of exceptional importance.

Allow me to take this opportunity on behalf of the Soviet public to convey to the friendly Algerian people, their fighting vanguard -- the party of national liberation -- ardent greetings on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of your glorious revolution and wish you all the best, prosperity, and success on the path of building a new life.

Congress Opens in Algiers

LD271751 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Algiers, May 27 TASS -- The Sixth Congress of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO) opened at the Palace of Nations of the Algerian capital today. More than a hundred delegations representing Asian and African countries, their national Afro-Asian solidarity committees, national liberation movements as well as international organisations are taking part in its work. The Soviet delegation is headed by Eduard Shevardnadze, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Commmittee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

Put on the agenda of the forum are the most topical matters connected with the intensification of the Asian and African peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, for the removal of the threat of a thermonuclear war, for peace, and social progress. The present congress is viewed in political and public circles as an event of paramount importance in the cause of strengthening the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples.

At the opening of the congress, Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, head of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria, addressed those present in a speech of greetings.

Shevardnadze Addresses Congress

LD271904 Moscow TASS in English 1857 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Algiers, May 27 TASS -- "The movement of solidarity of the peoples of Asia and Africa has politically and organisationally strengthened. It has become a major detachment of the international anti-imperialist, democratic, and anti-war movement." This was stated here today be Eduard Shevardnadze, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, the head of the Soviet delegation at the 6th Congress of Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO).

During the past decade, Eduard Shevardnadze stressed, the young states of Asia and Africa have consolidated their position in the international arena as sovereign and full-fledged members of the world community. He noted with deep satisfaction the positive contribution made by the newly-free countries, including within the framework of the movement of nonalignment, to the raising and solution of world problems and tasks that today cause the concern of the whole of mankind, and first of all to the struggle for averting the danger of nuclear war.

And this struggle acquires special urgency today, the head of the Soviet delegation pointed out. He underlined that the reckless, adventuristic policy of the present U.S. Administration, its emphasis on escalating the nuclear arms race, on terror, violence, and diktat in international affairs have resulted in an unprecedented growth of international tension and military danger.

The United States is deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in some countries of Western Europe and these missiles have in their sights not only the socialist states but also dozens of countries of the Near and Middle East and Africa. The Pentagon is creating nuclear arsenals in Japan, South Korea, on the Diego Garcia Island, and on the islands of Micronesia in the Pacific. All this increases the direct threat to the security of the countries of Asia and Africa.

The American Administration is trying to draw China into its militaristic preparations in the Asian-Pacific region, although it is absolutely clear that such a course contradicts the vital interests of the Chinese people itself, Eduard Shevardnadze said.

Not being content with the arms race on earth, he went on, the Washington strategists have started the implementation of military programmes in outer space.

That is why, Eduard Shevardnadze stressed, prevention of nuclear war is a vital cause of all nations, in the West and in the East, in the North and in the South.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state, he continued, see the main task of their activity in the international arena precisely in saving mankind from nuclear catastrophe. The known peace initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union are directed at warding off the danger of a nuclear clash, at stopping the nuclear arms race.

The head of the Soviet delegation noted that the unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear arms, that was adopted by the USSR in the summer of 1982, was received with widespread support in the whole world. We hope, that speaker said, that it is long time for the United States and other nuclear powers to undertake a similar commitment.

The code of norm of relations between nuclear states, proposed by the Soviet Union, is of paramount importance. It is only the good of mankind that would be served by such commitments provided by it as, in particular, the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear arms, not to spread the arms race to other spheres, including outer space, to press for a reduction of nuclear arms up to and including their total liquidation.

Eduard Shevardnadze has drawn attention to the fact that the struggle of emergent countries with imperialism in the economic sphere has become especially acute in recent years. And here, too, imperialism is increasingly toughening its line, he underlined. Everything is being put to use in order to prevent the emergent countries from avoiding economic bondage.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, supports the programme of the radical restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis, set forth by the non-aligned countries. We, the speaker said, stand for the holding within the framework of the United Nations Organisation of global talks on all questions of world economic ties.

The experience of past decades confirms that the scientific and technical cooperation of developing countries with the Soviet Union and other socialist states is an effective factor of support for their struggle for the creation of an independent national economy, against neocolonialism.

About 1,700 industrial, agricultural, and other economic projects have been built in the developing countries with the Soviet Union's assistance, Eduard Shevardnadze has recalled. Yet another 1,400 enterprises and other production projects are under construction or are planned for construction.

The Soviet Union is further prepared to facilitate in every way the consolidation of the developing countries' political and economic independence, the social progress of their peoples in the interests of equal international cooperation, mutual understanding, trust, and friendship between peoples, he said.

Speaking of the extremely dangerous situation that has currently shaped in the world, the head of the Soviet delegation noted that no task is more important now than that of translating the clear and firm will of the peoples for peace into concrete actions, of giving utmost support to the new powerful, mass anti-war actions that are mounting in countries of Asia and Africa, in all continents. This task is closely connected with another one -- the further upsurge of the international movement of solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of the Arab East, South Africa, Central America, for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, for ensuring security and peace in Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin.

To struggle vigorously against the diktat of the transnational corporations, to press for the strengthening of economic independence, for the cultural and social progress of the peoples of developing countries -- such is the lofty task on the agenda of the solidarity organisation, the speaker stressed.

The tasks of our anti-imperialist movement, he said, demand also the further strengthening of interaction with the Non-aligned Movement, with the peoples of socialist countries, with democratic, anti-war movements and organisatiors in Western countries.

Meeting With Algerian Official

LD291036 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Algiers, May 29 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, who heads the Soviet delegation attending the Sixth Congress of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) now underway in the Algerian capital, has met with the member of the Political Bureau, head of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front of Algeria Mohamed Cherif Messaadia.

During the conversation that was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, it was pointed out that in the present-day international situation which had aggravated through the fault of imperialist circles, the activities of mass anti-war, anti-imperialist, and democratic organizations acquired special importance. The AAPSO features prominently among these organizations.

Participants in the conversation pointed out with satisfaction the fruitful character of the state, party, public and other ties between the Soviet Union and the Algerian People's Democratic Republic. The sides reiterated their striving to further consolidate Soviet-Algerian cooperation in various spheres.

Mohamed Cherif Messaadia expressed high appreciation of the consistent constructive policy pursued by the USSR in the international rena.

Chernenko Message To Congress

LD262037 Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 27 TASS -- Follows the full text of Konstantin Chernenko's message of greetings to the 6th Congress of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO):

"I cordially greet the participants in the 6th Congress of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation who have gathered on the land of free Algeria to consider topical issues of the struggle for peace and peoples' security, for elimination of the last seats of colonialism and racism, against imperialism's aggressive encroachments on the independence of countries in Asia and Africa, against neo-colonialsim and rapacious policy of transnational corporations.

Your forum has gathered in an atmosphere of heightened international tension, fraught with a threat of nuclear war. The ruling circles of the United States of America bear direct responsibility for the current situation. Seeking to reverse the course of history, they are escalating the arms race, carrying out state terror with regard to many independent countries.

Imperalism's aggressive policy in Europe is accompanied by the launching of local conflicts in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Indian Ocean, the threat of the militarisation of outer space is growing.

Under these conditions, the struggle waged by newly-free countries, the Non-Aligned Movement, broad public forces in Asia and Africa, including your organisation, against forces of imperialist aggression, for the earliest and fair settlement of problems of the Middle East, southern Africa, Central America, for the solution of major tasks of socio-economic development which are facing the newly-free countries, is acquiring ever greater importance.

Imperialism's reckless course is opposed by firm, principled policy of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. Realistic initiatives, advanced by them, are directed at improving radically the international situation, upholding freedom, and strengthening independence of the peoples, curbing the arms race,and preventing a devastating nuclear war. We are convinced that these efforts are in concord with the aspirations of the peoples of Asia and Africa.

I wish the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation new successes in implementing its noble tasks which meet the interests of the broad popular masses of all countries!

K. Chernenko

Meeting With African Officials

LD291327 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] In Algiers, a meeting took place between Shevardnadze, head of the Soviet delegation at the 6th Congress of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) being held there, and Messaadia, Politburo member, head of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party.

During the conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship, it was pointed out that in today's political situation, which has been exacerbated through the fault of the imperialist circles, particular significance is being attached to the activity of the mass antiwar, anti-imperialist democratic organizations, among which the AAPSO occupies an important place. The need to further strengthen Soviet-Algerian cooperation in various spheres was stressed by both sides. Messaadia highly appraised the consistent and constructive course of the USSR in the international arena.

Comrade Shevardnadze also met Nzo, secretary-general of the African National Congress of South Africa; Nujoma, president of the South West African People's Organization; and Lopez, member of the Secretariat of National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua. In the course of the friendly meetings, Comrade Shevardnadze stressed that the CPSU consistently supports the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for the liquidation of racism and apartheid, for the granting of independence to the people of Namibia with SWAPO at its head, its only legitimate representative. Firm support was also expressed for the people of Nicaragua.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL ASSESSES INTENSIFIED GULF WAR

LD252336 Moscow TASS in English 2206 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] New York, May 26 TASS -- The U.N. Security Council has started discussing the tense situation in the area of the Persian Gulf, the result of the expansion of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. A number of tankers and other merchant ships were fired at and sank or were damaged in the Gulf in the past few days.

The Security Council met at the request of the Government of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. Those countries feel concern over the fact that the spreading of hostilities to the Persian Gulf imperils stability and security of the region and might have serious consequences for international peace and security.

The cause of special concern are insistent attempts of the United States to use the expansion of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict for building up its might in the area of the Persian Gulf. Washington is obviously preparing ground for direct military interference in that region.

But the states of the Persian Gulf are aware that American "aid," i.e. military intervention, creates a threat to security of those states themselves and can only even more broaden the conflict. Clear realisation of that danger found reflection also in statements of official representatives of countries of the region at the Security Council.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Kuwait Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jahir as-Sabah, who was the first to take the floor at the meeting, stressed that his country and other members of the Council for Cooperation of Persian Gulf States firmly abide in their policy by the principle of self-dependence in defending their independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

They believe, the minister said, that the responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security in the region rests on countries of the region, but not on any country, whatsoever, beyond this region. The states of the Persian Gulf are against foreign interference into its affairs.

General Secretary of the League of Arab States Chedli Klibi has called upon the U.N. Security Council to do the utmost to prevent expansion of the conflict in the region.

Representatives of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Jordan, Senegal, Panama, and other states noted in their speeches the danger of further aggravation of tension in the region, if urgent steps are not taken. The Security Council will continue discussion of the question on May 29.

External Forces Criticized

LD292111 Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] New York, May 29 TASS -- The United Nations Security Council today continued debate on the situation in the Persian Gulf region. Representatives of the United Arab Emirates, Morocco, Bahrain, and other states, speaking at the meeting, pointed to the gravity of the situation that has developed as a result of the escalation of the Iran-Iraq conflict. Peace and security of all states in the region are in danger.

The participants in the debate opposed the attempts by external forces to "internationalise" the conflict. Ways of defusing tensions in the region without outside interference should be found, they stressed.

The states of the region are clearly alarmed by the persistence with which Washington is seeking to enhance its military presence in the Persian Gulf on the pretext of "defending" freedom of navigation there, and prepare groundwork for direct military intervention.

UN CONFERENCE ON NAMIBIA ENDS IN BANGKOK

LD251347 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Bangkok, May 25 TASS -- The extraordinary plenary meeting of the United Nations Council on Namibia has ended in the capital of Thailand.

At today's concluding meeting, held at the headquarters of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, representatives of more than thirty countries and a number of specialised United Nations agencies unanimously adopted a declaration and approved an action programme. They contain demands for an end to the unlawful occupation of Namibia by the South African racists, for the exercise by the Namibian peoples of the right to self-determination and independence and voice support for the Southwest Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the sole representative of the people of Namibia.

The concluding documents contain a call for the speediest fulfillment of the Resolution Number 435 of the United Nations Security Council on Namibia.

CALIFORNIANS EXPECT RISE IN CRIME DURING OLYMPICS

LD280656 Moscow TASS in English 0614 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] San Francisco, May 28 TASS -- The overwhelming majority of Californians believe that the Los Angeles Summer Olympics will be accompanied by a sharp growth of crime. This has been pointed out by two thirds of participants in the public opinion poll sponsored by the newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES. They also expressed concern over possible acts of terrorism.

According to the results of the poll, about 100 percent of residents of the state with the country's biggest population believe that enormous traffic jams will take place during the Olympics.

Many residents of Los Angeles and its suburbs express the desire to be away from the city while the Olympics are held.

REAGAN INDIFFERENCE TO COUNTERMEASURES CHIDED

LD290203 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 28 May 84

[From "The World Today" program; by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Speaking of specific Soviet measures being taken in response to the siting of U.S. missiles in the FRG, Britain, and Italy, Comrade Ustinov, the USSR defense minister, in his replies to questions from a TASS correspondent, declared that these countermeasures also directly concern U.S. territory. In an attempt to achieve superiority, the Reagan administration reckons on the possibility, with the aid of Pershing II missiles, to reach targets and peaceful cities in the Warsaw Pact countries in some 8 or 10 minutes after the launching of the missiles. But that is an illusory superiority, declared Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov. We have increased the number of our submarines carrying nuclear missiles off the coasts of the United States.

How has the White House reacted to the Soviet defense minister's statement? Exactly in Reagan's style. Demonstrating his art of joking and smiling, writes THE NEW YORK TIMES, Reagan cheerily announced to the country that he was not in the least worried by the presence of Soviet missile-bearing submarines near U.S. shores. He declared that he would not be able to sleep at the White House if he thought Soviet submarines presented any problem. These words provoked a storm of indignation in all thinking America.

Some American newspapers describe the statement by the U.S. President as a soul-chilling apogee of foolishness. But that, says THE NEW YORK TIMES, is only one of the consequences of Reagan's indifference to arms control. He rejected the talks concerning a treaty on a complete ban on testing nuclear arms. He halted the talks on a treaty on limiting the power of nuclear tests, and is refusing an accord on banning any antisatellite armaments. He refuses even to think of any pause in the deployment of Euromissiles.

Another U.S. paper, THE WASHINGTON POST, points out that this inveterate anticommunist just cannot resist the temptation of creating the notorious absolute weapon which will bring the Russians to their knees. But history refutes him. Yes, history refutes him. The Soviet Union does not wish for any military superiority, but history shows that it will never permit such superiority over itself.

When it is a question of the peoples' security, declared Comrade Chernenko today, at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations, foreign policy and diplomacy can do much, but not everything. On the world arena, one also has to do business with political forces that lack goodwill and are deaf to reasonable arguments. Here, an indispensable role is played by the restraining power of our defense potential. Now, it is not only a guarantee of the creative toil of the Soviet people, but also a guarantee of universal peace on earth.

ZHOLKVER: MILITARIST CALLS EMANATING FROM U.S.

LD291958 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The speech by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations has found a wide reaction on the pages of the world press, and in the broadcasts of the radio and television of many countries. News commentary: At the microphone is our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver:

Especially great world attention is being paid to the part of the speech by Comrade Chernenko stressing that the CPSU and the Soviet Union are doing and will do everything to ensure that relations between states, irrespective of their social system, should be relations of peaceful coexistence, good-neighborliness, and equality.

Washington builds its relations even with its own NATO allies on other principles. Just today a regular session of the Council of this military bloc is opening in the American capital, and although it will be a jubilee one, so so speak, this time -- in connection with the noisy celebrations of NATO's 35th anniversary -- the usual militarist calls are emanating from Washington.

Following the stationing in Western Europe of new U.S. nuclear missiles they want to embark on a further buildup of so-called conventional weapons and in parallel to deploy a military system even in space. Those who refuse to follow such a course unquestioningly -- whether it is the Netherlands, which has still not yet made a decision on the installation of U.S. missiles, or Denmark, which is refusing to bear the expenses connected with this -- are being threatened by Washington and its military placeman in Western Europe, the American NATO Commander in Chief General Rogers, with all sorts of punishments.

In order to soothe the public there is talk in the American capital from time to time about the benefits of dialogue and the desirability of talks. However, is it not clear that the arms race and dialogue are incompatible? The essential condition for the resumption of talks is the removal of the obstacles created by the installation of the Pershings and cruise missiles.

The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community are constantly proposing initiatives aimed at lessening international tension and at consolidating peace. However, as for those forces to whom goodwill is alien, and which are deaf to the arguments of reason, here an irreplaceable role is played by the restraining power of our defense potential. At present, as Comrade Chernenko stressed, it is not only the guarantee of the creative labor of the Soviet people but also the guarantee of universal peace on earth.

SOLTAN: THREATS WILL NOT BRING USSR TO TALKS

LD262109 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Discussions are underway in the U.S. Congress on the federal budget, to go into effect 1 October, the next fiscal year. Now comments on that by Yuriy Soltan:

The Reagan administration would like to spend $1 in every $3 of the budget -- that is, over $313 billion -- on military purposes. That huge sum frightens even some senators and congressmen, but the White House is working hard for the appropriation, relying on the lobbyists for the military monopolies. Meanwhile President Reagan does not forget to mention in every public statement that he opposes war and is for a dialogue on nuclear disarmament.

At his latest news conference Reagan complained that he doesn't know what to do to get the Russians to the talks. The only thing he can come up with is to build more missiles. Then, he says, Moscow will perhaps be more willing to talk. So, the Reagan administration is trying to get more money to build Pershing II and MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, Trident submarines, B-1 bombers, and a space weapons program.

However, it's useless to build the bridge to dialogue out of missiles. The support is just too flimsy. The Soviet Union has an antimissile for every U.S. missile. The United States already tried to upset the military balance when it began deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

The Soviet Union and other members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization made an immediate decision to take countermeasures both in relation to the European countries, where American missiles are being installed, and the United States. President Reagan has said he is not worried or he wouldn't be sleeping in the White House. Of course, because of his top position the President can choose any place he likes, but what about the tens of millions of ordinary American who could be the victim of nuclear weapons because of him?

In a recent interview for the Soviet news agency TASS, Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov said the leaders in Washington should not hypnotize themselves or deceive the world public into believing that new missiles could supposedly threaten and pressure the Soviet Union into agreeing to unilateral concessions. These hopes are futile. We will not conduct talks because of threat or pressure. The Soviet Union is for honest, equitable and constructive talks and the basis for such talks is clear. The threat to the security of Europe and the entire world due to the American nuclear missiles in Europe must be eliminated. Then there can be talks.

U.S.-USSR TRADE COUNCIL ENDS NEW YORK MEETING

LD251038 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] New York May 25 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes.

The 8th annual assembly of the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council (UUTEC), which groups about 350 American firms and companies and Soviet foreign trade, industrial and other organisations, has closed here.

A message of greetings from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, largely contributed to the business-like, constructive spirit of the three-day assembly. The text of the message was read out by the head of the Soviet delegation, UUTEC Co-Chairman Vladimir Shushkov. The chief Soviet delegate also read out the text of the message to journalists on the concluding day at a press conference held by the council's co-chairmen.

This is a very important message, the press conference was told by UUTEC American Co-Chairman William Verity. American businessmen, he said, believe that it graphically attests to the Soviet Union's desire to develop mutually beneficial trade. William Verity said he fully agrees to major provisions expressed in the message. Trade should be equitable and mutually beneficial. It should be free from any discrimination.

William Verity emphasised that bilateral trade would develop with more success if the United States guaranteed strict observance of its commitments under agreements and contracts. People are living in a very dangerous time when the world is threatened with nuclear war. Invigoration of trade and economic relations will also help restore a broader political dialogue between the two countries.

The UUTEC assembly, the press conference was told by the head of the Soviet delegation, Vladimir Shushkov, shows that representatives of the business community in the two countries are interested in the further development of trade. Persistent search for ways to overcome the obstacles standing in the way of this development was central to the debate held.

Anatoliy Dobrynin, the USSR's ambassador to the United States, addressed the assembly's participants on the concluding day. He set forth the Soviet Union's position on several major international problems and on Soviet-American relations.

He also dwelt on the present state and prospects of developing trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and the United States, stressing that these relations should be mutually beneficial and free from any discrimination.

Many participants in the debate denounced the policy of economic sanctions followed by the U.S. Administration. We are seeking to expand trade with the USSR and believe that trade embargo policies are basically wrong, the TASS correspondent was told by D. Andreas, UUTEC vice-president and chairman of the board of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company. If not for the administration's policy, he admitted, trade turnover between the USSR and the United States would be much higher today.

The final plenary meeting unanimously adopted a general resolution of the UUTEC assembly. We believe that development of trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, based on equality, mutual benefit and unconditional implementation of commitments under accords will help improve relations between the two countries, lessen international tension and preserve peace, the resolution says.

The business circles in the Soviet Union and the United States should concentrate their efforts on measures to restore trust, on observance of the basic principles and norms of international trading. The assembly's participants expressed their opposition to the use of trade restrictions for considerations having no relation to trade.

Numerous meetings and negotiations between representatives of the business communities of the two countries were held within the framework of the assembly. New contracts were concluded, specifically, with the Dow Chemical and Rotec Companies.

U.S. LAWYERS PAY VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

PM211043 Mosocw PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 84 First Edition p 4

[D. Kosyrev report: "American Lawyers in the USSR"]

[Text] The other day leaders of the association of American lawyers, a major professional and public organization with 300,000 members, the majority of whom are practicing lawyers, were the guests of the House of Friendship With Peoples of Foreign Countries on Moscow's Kalininskiy Prospekt. Wallace D. Riley, current president of the association, John S. Shepherd, Thomas H. (Gonzer) Steven (Shoven), and David J. A. Hayes Jr were in the USSR at the invitation of the association of Soviet jurists and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. It was a return visit following a trip by Soviet lawyers to the United States.

The guests were received at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Supreme Court, and the USSR Ministry of Justice, and attended a routine session of a people's court. There were other business meetings, too. A talk was held with journalists at the House of Friendship on the final day of the official part of the visit.

"This day marks the start of future relations between Soviet and American lawyers," W.D. Riley, president of the association, said. "We have listened, looked, and learned in your country. We found friendship here, and we will take it away with us."

The American guest told us much about his purely personal, human impressions of our country and its people.

Chief among these was Victory Day. The veterans in Moscow's Central Park of Culture and rest. A sea of flowers and combat awards.

"After all, it is our common festival," the president said.

Sensible words. But how they contrast with what official Washington is saying today!

One detail which I must mention. On the eve of the holiday the Americans went to the central market to buy roses ("red roses, like we have in America," the president said). They laid the roses, the following day, on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

"But our flowers were not the only ones there, there were millions of flowers..." W.D. Riley said.

"Tell us, after what you have seen, do you believe the Soviet people want war?" Riley was asked.

"I did not believe it before," the president replied.

CANADIAN MP DEMANDS U.S. AMBASSADOR'S RECALL

LD291252 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Ottawa May 29 TASS -- Ian Deans, leader of the parliamentary group of the New Democratic Party -- the third biggest party by the number of seats in the Canadian House of Commons -- has demanded the recalling of the U.S. Ambassador to Canada Paul Robinson after the American diplomat again grossly interfered in the internal affairs of that country.

The Foreign Minister Allan MacEachen also pointed out in his interview with CITIZEN published in today's issue of the newspaper that the ambassador had gone beyond the limits of the permissible.

The minister expressed dissatisfaction over the attempt of P. Robinson to impose upon the future government of the country, no matter what party wins the forthcoming parliamentary elections, the revision of the energy program and the policy vis-a-vis foreign investments, both of which were strongly opposed by the Reagan administration. The ambassador also said that Canada should support to a greater extent the policy of the incumbent U.S. President and increase its military expenditures under a new prime mininster.

The insolent behaviour of Robinson was denounced on behalf of the electorate of his constituency by the deputy from the ruling Liberal Party Paul McRae. He pointed out that many people were indignant over his interference in the internal affairs of Canada and said that if this happened in any other state, the ambassador would be asked to leave the country.

WANG BINGNAN VISITS LENINGRAD SITES 28 MAY

OW291441 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association led by Wang Bingnan toured Leningrad on 28 May.

In the morning, the delegation met with (Filonov), a representative of the people of Leningrad and chairman of the city's Soviet Executive Committee.

The Chinese guests also visited a local monument, where they mourned the death of those who laid down their lives in the antifascist struggle during World War II.

ZHAO ZIYANG DEPARTS PRC FOR WEST EUROPE TRIP

LD300802 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Beijing May 30 TASS -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the Council of State of the People's Republic of China, has left for Western Europe on an official visit which will take him to France, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Italy. Zhao Ziyang will also hold talks at the headquarters of the European Economic Community in Brussels.

OFFICIAL CITES USSR-PRC CULTURAL EXCHANGE PLANS

OW300539 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Recently the Soviet Union and China have gradually increased mutually beneficial exchanges in the economic, scientific, cultural, and other fields. A reporter from this radio station visited the Soviet Ministry of Culture and asked Supagin, a responsible person at the ministry, to tell him about the 1984 cultural exchange plans between the two nations.

Supagin said: Through consultation, the Soviet Union and China have decided to conduct the following cultural exchanges in 1984: A group of Chinese performers have just arrived in the Soviet Union to give performances expected to last 2 weeks. In September, Soviet performers will go to China to give 2 weeks of performances. In September, an exhibition of Chinese paintings will be staged in the Soviet Union. This exhibition, which will take place in Moscow and Minsk, will last 2 months. In November, a modern Soviet fine arts show will open in China. The show will last 2 months, and will be held in Beijing and Xian. In addition, the two sides have agreed through consultations to send delegations to acquaint themselves with each other's cultural life. The Soviet delegation will go to China in September for a 3-week visit to acquaint itself with cultural life in Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing, and Guangzhou. The Chinese delegation, composed of literary and art workers, will come to the Soviet Union in November for the same length visit as that of the Soviet delegation. During its visit, the Chinese delegation will see the cultural life in Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev.

Supagin, responsible person of the Soviet Ministry of Culture, added: Chinese female vocalist (Hu Xiaoping) and her accompanists will give presentations in the Soviet Union this year, while a Soviet male singer will go to China to perform.

JAPAN CEREMONY FOR LATE ADMIRAL, MILITARISM HIT

LD251032 Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 25 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov:

A provocative action is being undertaken in Japan, designed to accentuate militarist and revanchist trends that increasingly more characterise the policy of Yasuhiro Nakasone's government, reports from Tokyo say. Pompous festivities are scheduled for next Saturday and Sunday to mark the 50th anniversary of the death of Japanese Admiral Heihachiro Togo, who commanded the Japanese fleet in 1904-1905. The admiral holds the doubtful honour of engineering a perfidious attack on a Russian squadron deployed in the harbour of Port Arthur, that triggered a war between Japan and Russian in which Japan seized the southern part of Sakhalin Island and consolidated its grip on the Kurile Islands. Along with Japanese vessels, a dozen foreign warships from the U.S. 7th Fleet and the British Royal Navy, as well as a French ship which happened to be in Japanese waters, will take part in the ceremonies to be held in Kagoshima, the port on the southern extremity of Kyushu Island where Togo was born. The ambassadors of the three countries, which played a certain part in pushing Japan to war against Russia and which rendered their ally all possible assistance, have also been invited.

The Japanese military and monopolies used the results of that war for kindling nationalist and chauvinistic sentiments. Admiral Togo was turned into an idol and symbol of samurai gallantry. His Russian adversaries were called "long-standing enemies of the Yamato people." The propaganda of "invincibility" of the Japanese arms, chauvinistic and nationalist hysteria were later used by Japanese militarism for preparing and launching the Second World War in which Japan fought against anti-Hitler coalition countries in alliance with Nazism.

It is obvious that some people in Japan would like now to push their country once again to the same road. The idea of marking the admiral's death anniversary cannot result in anything but higher tensions in the region, creation of a pyschological climate of mistrust, and growth of revanchist feelings. This probably suits those who are pushing Japan to a road of militarist preparations and further consolidation of the military alliance with the United States, directed against states in the Far East and the Pacific Ocean and escalating the arms race in Japan. Japanese expansionism once again enjoys all possible support of American imperialism.

The answer to the question "Who needs this provocative undertaking?" is apparent. But, one might ask, who stands behind all that? The disguise of a "private organization" of individuals who wish to honour their idol will hardly deceive anyone. It is absolutely clear that without the government, without its active participation and its blessing to private persons, described as initiators, the undertaking would not take place. This action is viewed in the Soviet Union as profoundly unfriendly, as causing additional tension in relations between Japan and the USSR.

Soviet Ministry Statement

PM290920 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "USSR Foreign Ministry Statement"]

[Text] On 25 May the Japanese charge d'affaires in the USSR was summoned to the USSR Foreign Ministry where the following statement was made:

A new provocative action is being prepared in Japan. On May 26 and 27 the town of Kagoshima plans to hold a reception and naval parade commemorating the 50th anniversary of the death of Admiral Togo, who commanded the Japanese fleet in the battle of Tsushima in 1905, and the 80th anniversary of the "great victory of the Japanese fleet in the war with Russia." The participation of official Japanese Government representatives as well as the ambassadors of a number of countries is envisaged in the reception and the participation of the Japanese ships Haruna and Amatsukaze and Japanese aircraft, two ships of the 7th Fleet of the United States Navy, two British patrol ships and a French destroyer is envisaged in the naval parade.

According to press reports, spokesman for the Japanese Government declared that the authorities have nothing to do with these "celebrations: and that they are being held by a private Japanese organization calling itself "The Society for Popularizing the Achievements of Fleet Admiral Togo." But how should the participation of official Japanese representatives in these events be regarded in this case? And how should warships and planes used by the Japanese Self-Defense Forces find themselves at the disposal of private persons? It does not add up. It is perfectly clear that such a military demonstration has the approval and support of the Japanese Government. Such actions could occur in present-day Japan only because certain quarters, including the government, are generating chauvinist, revanchist sentiments in that country, conducting busy preparations for its militarization and' cultivating enmity towards Russia, the Soviet Union and its people.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR is authorized to state that leading circles of the Soviet Union regard the action to be undertaken by Japan as hostile toward a friendly neighboring state. It repeatedly has been made known to the Japanese side that the Soviet Union will judge Japan's policy not only from its statements but also from its practical actions. The planned action is at a basic variance with repeated statements of official Japanese representatives about the desire to develop and improve Soviet-Japanese relations. It is natural that the Soviet Union will make relevant conclusions from that.

JAPANESE ACTIONS BELIE CALLS FOR DIALOGUE

PM271359 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No. 21 Signed to Press 17 May 84 pp 12-13

[Article by Pavel Naumov and Aleksey Panteleyev: "Japan's Concerns -- Present and Future"]

[Excerpt] Words and Deeds

Since the beginning of the year representatives of the Japanese cabinet have somewhat changed their tune in their pronouncements on relations between Japan and the USSR. Representatives of the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the mass media have launched a vigorous campaign around Japan's "peace initiatives" and appeals to start a "dialogue" with the Soviet Union.

The world "dialgoue" has become so fashionable that nobody we spoke to neglected to use it, and almost everyone spoke with concern about the current state of Soviet-Japanese reltions, which have been undermined through the efforts of right-wing forces.

What is the cause of the Japanese people's interest in the problems of relations with our country? In our view it is primarily concern for the future of their country. As a rule, our interlocutors saw the guarantee for stable development of Japan's economy not in strengthening its "military muscle," but in developing good-neighborly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation, especially with neighboring countries, including the USSR. Mr (Inayama), president of the Federation of Economic Organizations, said frankly:

"It is the Japanese businessmen's genuine desire to maintain trade and economic relations with our neighbor and expand trade with the USSR. From ny own experience of sales of large-diameter pipes to the Soviet Union, I know that your country is a reliable partner."

But we also heard other opinions. The anti-Soviet conditioning of the Japanese population by the bourgeois propaganda and fostering of feelings of mistrust and ill-will toward our country, which goes on in the context of the official Japanese authorities' policy, is bearing fruit. Some of our interlocutors tried to blame the USSR for the deterioration in relations between the Soviet Union and Japan.

Excuse us, we replied, but the Soviet Union has never taken a single destabilizing step in Soviet-Japanese relations. During the last few years alone, our country has put forward a whole series of constructive initiatives aimed at the normalization of these relations. But unfortunately not one of them has met with a response from Tokyo; they were all rejected outright, so to speak. However, now, no sober-minded person who is truly concerned for peace will deny the correctness of the proposal put forward by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that a shift from confrontation to detente is indispensable and that it can only be achieved through the joint efforts of states. Our partners listened attentively and nodded agreement: Yes, yes, it is necessary...

But what is happening in reality? According to U.S. military experts, there are 375 nuclear charges, ready to use at any time, on board the ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet which plies near Japanese shores; 700 nuclear charges are deployed at military bases in South Korea. With Tokyo's agreement, F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying out nuclear strikes against the Soviet Maritime Kray are deployed at the Misawa base. The equpping of the U.S. fleet with cruise missiles will double its nuclear might, and if Pershing II's are deployed in Alaska and South Korea this will immediately change the entire situation in the Far East for the worse.

They thought it preferable not to conduct a dialogue with us about the fact that in such a situation the direct threat to the Soviet Union from Japan will increase since it places its territory, airspace, and waters at the disposal of U.S. first-strike nuclear facilities.

In these circumstances, naturally the Soviet Union is forced to adopt necessary, purely defensive measures. And no matter what they say about the "Soviet threat" in Washington and Tokyo, these measures do not represent a threat to anybody who is not hatching aggressive plans against our country.

It is, of course, possible to talk about "dialogue." But it will not come about if all that is discussed are the consequences and not the causes of the current tension between our countries. Tokyo's numerous practical deeds show that it is precisely the government's destructive political course with regard to the Soviet Union which paralyzes mutual relations and exchanges between the two states. In trade relations, for instance, it practically precludes commercial contracts and operations for which credits from governmental financial organs are needed.

"For deals to be concluded, credits from Japan's export-import bank are needed, and the government refuses to authorize them. And we have to take this into account," Mr (Inayama) told us.

These facts alone illustrate convincingly the insincerity of Tokyo's declarations about its desire for constructive dialogue with the USSR and the improvement of bilateral relations. These declarations are used by the Japanese authorities as propaganda cover for its policy of involving Japan in the global nuclear military-political system of U.S. militarism.

U.S. OFFICER SAYS NUCLEAR SUBS CALL AT S. KOREA

LD292218 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 TASS -- Atomic submarines from the U.S. 7th Fleet regularly call at the South Korean ports of Pusan and Chinhae, a high-ranking U.S. naval officer has disclosed in Seoul.

His remarks are the first confirmation by the United States that American nuclear missile carrying vessels visit South Korean bases, says a dispatch by the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency from the capital of South Korea. What was reported until now was the participation of such vessels in joint American-South Korean exercises, like "Team Spirit".

According to KYODO TSUSHIN, the time for the disclosure of the visits by American missile-carrying submarines to South Korean ports was deliberatedly chosen to demonstrate the U.S. military might in the Far East as a "deterrent against the USSR and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea".

It is not a secret that American nuclear weapons have already been deployed in the south of the Korean peninsula, the news agency believes.

U.S. MILITARY PLANS FOR JAPAN, S. KOREA VIEWED

PM290955 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 May 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences V. Vrevskiy and S. Kulidzhanov: "A Nuclear Bridgehead in the Far East"]

[Text] In April, the Pentagon conducted further U.S. strategic forces maneuvers, "Global Shield-84". Essentially the maneuvers were a blatant rehearsal for a nuclear war against the USSR. They included the launching of ICBM's and the simultaneous takeoff of 200 B-52 strategic bombers. It is highly indicative that the "Global Shield-84" maneuvers covered not only the territory of the United States, Canada, and West European countries. The shadow of the sinister provocation also spread across a considerable part of the Asian and Pacific region. Even the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" were involved in the maneuvers, as well as the U.S. forces stationed there.

And this is just one of the numerous facts which show that the role of the Pacific Ocean, particularly its western part, in U.S. global strategy has markedly increased. It should be remembered that back in the late forties and early fifties, when they were forming their plans for a nuclear attack on our country, the U.S. generals proposed using U.S. bases in Asia, among other places, for strikes against the USSR. Now, in line with the new strategic setup, a mighty U.S. nuclear force is massed in the Asian and Pacific region. Sea-based nuclear missile systems are deployed there: Trident missile-carrying submarines as well as aircraft carriers with hundreds of nuclear-weapon-carrying aircraft on board. B-52 strategic bombers based at Guam are making flights near the USSR's eastern borders.

In its constant efforts to increase its nuclear potential in the region, the United States is involving its Far East allies -- Japan and South Korea -- in these dangerous preparations on a larger and larger scale. The reference here is primarily to the deployment of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles on the territory of these countries and in adjoining waters. A report by the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff plainly states that the "bases in Japan are needed for the protection of vital U.S. interests." Indeed, U.S. naval ships equipped with nuclear weapons are frequent visitors to the naval bases of Yokosuka and Sasebo. U.S. strategic bombers have made repeated landings at air force bases. About 50 F-16 fighter-bombers will soon be arriving at Misawa. The Pentagon does not disguise the fact that they will have the task of making strikes against parts of the Soviet Maritime Kray and Sakhalin. There are nuclear weapons dumps at U.S. bases in Japan.

Japan's ever increasing involvement in U.S. nuclear strategy flagrantly contradicts the country's constitution and the nonnuclear principles it has declared. And the gross violation of these principles by no means stops at the deployment of nuclear weapons on Japanese territory and visits to its ports by U.S. ships with these weapons on board. During their joint exercises with U.S. forces, the "Self-Defense Forces" practice direct cooperation with aircraft and ships of the U.S. Armed Forces with nuclear weapons on board. The leaders of the Japan Defense Agency have even said that the country's Navy is ready to participate with U.S. 7th Fleet ships equipped with nuclear weapons in operations to blockade Far East straits.

Whereas with regard to the deployment of its nuclear forces on the territory of the Japanese archipelago and adjoining waters Washington is to a certain extent restricted by the need to consider the special features of the current Japanese Constitution, the Chon Tu-hwan regime in South Korea has given the U.S. military a completely free hand. No wonder U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger described the Seoul regime as an "ally which has massive strategic significance for the United States."

The southern part of the Korean peninsula was turned into a mighty nuclear arsenal by the Pentagon a long time ago. There are more than 700 nuclear weapons of various types there. Nuclear weapon delivery vehicles, whose targets are the USSR and the other socialist states, are also deployed at U.S. air bases, such as Osan, Kunsan, and Taegu. U.S. Air Force units stationed in South Korea are also equipped with F-16 fighter-bombers. Some 48 aircraft of this type have already arrived at the Kunsan Air Base.

Actions involving the use of nuclear weapons are a permanent element of scenarios for joint actions between U.S. and South Korean forces. According to the foreign press, Washington and Seoul's "new strategy," based on a "preemptive" nuclear strike against the DPRK, was given a run-through during the recent "Team Spirit-84" maneuvers.

As we can see, the United States has created a mighty nuclear potential on the Soviet Union's eastern frontiers. But the Pentagon has no intention of stopping at what it already has there. The U.S. strategists' agenda contains not only a quantitative but, most important of all, a qualitative buildup of this potential. This is connected primarily with the plans to deploy the latest U.S. extended-range missiles in the region. Very soon 375 Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles will be deployed on ships of the 7th Fleet.

But this is only the first stage. Not so long ago the British newspaper THE OBSERVER published a Pentagon document that had fallen into its hands. It follows from the document that the U.S. military department intends to provide its Pacific Ocean command with ground-based cruise missiles. These missiles will be deployed in Japan and South Korea.

Thus, we are talking about a general strategic design on the part of U.S. imperialism. The purpose of it, as the Hong Kong magazine FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW once wrote, is to "encircle the USSR with a 'nuclear girdle' which will be deployed not on U.S. territory but on the territory of its allies to give it a better chance of surviving a nuclear war."

Such projects are part and parcel of the White House's adventurist concepts of "limited" and "protracted" nuclear wars. In this context, Washington's increasingly frequent statements of late about "U.S. realization of the tremendous significance of Asia and the Pacific Ocean" acquire an unmistakable military political thrust. Having embarked on the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe, U.S. strategists are also proposing to deploy nuclear force in the Far East too, their job being to hit targets deep inside the Soviet Union's Asian territory. This is Washington's true purpose -- to try to create in the East as well as in the West a new nuclear missile threat to the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, and not only the socialist states of Asia and the Pacific.

It is well worth noting that in preparing to install their missiles in Asia, U.S. ruling circles are resorting to the same methods of indoctrination of public opinion in the region's countries as they used in Western Europe. For some months now U.S. leaders have been harping on the theme of Soviet missiles in Asia. They deliberately fail to mention the fact that these missiles are intended to offset the U.S. nuclear weapons already deployed in the region.

U.S. nuclear strategy allocates to Japan and South Korea the role of first-strike bridgeheads in the direct proximity of the Soviet Union's Far East borders. The deployment of new types of U.S. nuclear weapons in Asia is bound to lead to an increase in the danger of war there too and pose a real threat to all the peoples of the continent. And the public in many Asian countries is very well aware of the possible consequences of the implementation of the Pentagon's strategic designs. This alarm for the continent's future is the driving force behind the mass protest movements against the deployment of U.S. missiles in the region.

As for the Soviet Union, loyal to its principled, peace-loving foreign policy, it consistently opposes the buildup of nuclear armaments in the world in general and in the area in question. Important Soviet initiatives, such as the proposal on the elaboration and implementation of confidence-building measures in the Far East and on limiting naval activity -- which envisages, in particular, the reaching of an accord on the withdrawal of ships with nuclear weapons on board from certain parts of the world ocean -- have a direct bearing on the easing of tension in the Far East. Only this path, the path of reducing, not building up armaments, can lead to the safeguarding of security.

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

Met by Ryzhov

LD260949 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 26 TASS -- William George Hayden, Australian minister for external affairs, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport he was met by Nikita Ryzhov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and by other officials.

Begins Talks With Gromyko

LD281359 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- Talks began in the Kremlin today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, and Australian Foreign Minister William George Hayden who has arrived in the Soviet Union on an official visit. The talks are focussing on a number of pressing international problems of mutual interest as well as questions of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Australia. The talks will continue.

Talks Continue

LD291711 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- Talks continued today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, and Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden who is staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit. The Soviet and Australian foreign ministers expressed the conviction that it is essential to adopt urgent measures to stop the dangerous growth of international tension and return the march of events in the world to the path of normal development.

Andrey Gromyko called attention to the program for enhancing peace and developing mutually advantageous cooperation between states, set forth in statements by Konstantin Chernenko. Regarding mankind's deliverance from the threat of nuclear catastrophe as the overriding task, the Soviet Union proposes that the nuclear powers come to terms on the joint recognition of norms to regulate relations between them and on making them mandatory. A decisive turn for the easing of tension would be facilitated by the adoption by all nuclear states of a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and a commitment to freeze their nuclear arsenals quantitatively and qualitatively and by the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace.

William Hayden set out Australia's general position in favour of disarmament and the maintenance of peace. In this connection the Australian foreign minister declared for the resumption of talks between the USSR and the United States on nuclear armaments.

Andrey Gromyko said that these talks should be conducted on the basis of compliance with the principle of equality and equal security. As soon as the United States and the other NATO countries, acting at one with it, adopt measures to restore the situation which existed before the started deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union would not be found wanting.

An exchange of opinions about questions of strengthening the regime of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, enforcing a general and complete ban on its tests, preventing the militarization of outer space, prohibiting and eliminating chemical weapons and adopting other measures whose realization would facilitate the scaling down of the war danger and the fostering of a climate of trust in relations between states.

During the discussion of the situation in the Asian region Andrey Gromyko pointed out that the aims of developing relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation between all Asian countries are fully met by the USSR's proposal for applying confidence-building measures, including those in the military field, to the Far East. Attention was drawn to the proposals advanced by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for concrete measures related to the mutual restriction of the activity of navies, limitation and reduction of naval armaments, and appropriate confidence-building measures on the whole, as well as with regards to individual regions, be it the Indian, Atlantic or Pacific Oceans, the Mediterranean Sea or the Persian Gulf. It was reaffirmed in this connection that the Soviet Union is prepared to agree, as an urgent measure, on non-escalation of the naval activity of states in regions of conflicts or tension.

The sides set forth the views of the Soviet Union and Australia on the issue of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and convening an international conference under the U.N. auspices with this aim in view. The ministers expressed the conviction that eliminating tension in Southeast Asia and asserting peace and stability in that region of the world on the basis of the relations of trust, goodneighbourliness and cooperation would meet the interests of the states in that region, and the broad interests of international security. The efforts to establish dialogue between states of Indochina and ASEAN countries serve this aim. The need for reaching a comprehensive political settlement and establishing a fair and lasting peace in the Middle East was stressed during the talks.

Andrey Gromyko drew attention to the continuing tensions in Central America caused by the aggressive policy of the United States which is seeking to impose, using any means, its orders on sovereign nations. It is possible to settle the situation in that region only on the basis of respect for the inalienable right of every people to self-reliant and independent development, strict observance of the principles of the U.N. Charter and generally recognised norms of international law.

Determination was expressed to develop bilateral Soviet-Australian relations in various spheres, including political dialogue. The talks were held in a businesslike atmosphere.

Honored at Luncheon

LD291744 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, foreign minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today gave a luncheon in honour of Australia's Minister for Foreign Affairs William Hayden. The ministers exchanged speeches during the luncheon. Present at the luncheon were Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ziya Nuriyev, USSR ministers, other officials. Present from the Australian side were persons accompanying the minister on his tour, as well as Australia's ambassador in the Soviet Union Edward Robert Pocock.

Australia's minister for foreign affairs visited the Lenin Mausoleum and placed a wreath.

A wreath was also placed at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb at the Kremlin Wall.

Gromyko Makes Luncheon Speech

LD291814 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- Follows the text of Andrey Gromyko's speech at the luncheon in honour of William George Hayden, minister for foreign affairs of Australia.

We believe that political contacts between our countries are necessary and useful, and you, evidently, share this view.

In the Soviet Union there is a great interest with regard to the "Green Continent," as Australia is called, to its unique nature, its past and its present. All this is manifestation of people's natural wish to communicate with other peoples who live nearby or far away. There is quite a distance between the Soviet Union and Australia -- our countries are situated near the opposite poles of the globe. However, it does not mean that we should be antipodes in every other respect too. Peoples of the Soviet Union and Australia, who fought against the common enemy in the years of World War II, want to live in peace, and peace is the main achievement of mankind. Our meeting gives us an opportunity to campare the positions of the Soviet Union and Australia on international problems, to exchange views on possible ways of alleviating the dangerous tension existing now in the world. To this we are prompted by all mankind's worry for its future, for its very existence which has never before been subjected to such a serious threat.

What are the reasons for this situation? They lie in the imperial, hegemonist course of the USA in world affairs, its stake on the acquisition of military superiority. That is the policy proclaimed in Washington, that is the policy made there. All over the world more and more people whose convictions are often different from ours come to realize where the danger of war has built its nest, from where it threatens peace. In these circumstances the Soviet Union considers it to be its duty to take all necessary response measures of a defensive nature. No more than that but no less either. Acting in this way we not only ensure our own security and that of our allies, but also safeguard civilization on earth. If a nuclear holocaust were to flare up, it would not spare anybody.

But we are averse to peoples' looking at one another through the paling of up-standing nuclear missiles and the world dominated by suspicion and animosity. We do not seek military superiority over anybody, we do not want it. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supremem Soviet K.U. Chernenko repeatedly emphasized this point in his speeches in the state of affairs in the world. Our policy is to put an end to the arms race which is imposed on us by those who would wish to dictate to us from a position of strength.

We stand for the total exclusion of force from international relations, for the adoption of a universal treaty on the non-use of force, we have repeatedly proposed to NATO member-states to conclude a relevant treaty. We shall continue to bend our efforts to it in the future.

The way towards delivering mankind from a catastrophe, towards improving international situation and creating an atmosphere of confidence is inseparably linked with curbing the arms race, above all nuclear arms. It is the crux of the matter now. In our view there is an imperative need for reaching agreements on radical measures of limiting and reducing nuclear armaments on a just basis of the principle of equality and equal security. There can be no other basis.

If the USA and other NATO countries who follow them were prepared to accept this basis, to restore the situation which existed before the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe, a possibility of resuming the nuclear arms talks would be opened. This is what we call upon the USA and their allies to do.

We also proposed to agree on the mutual freeze on U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons, on the total and universal cessation of nuclear weapons tests, on the non-proliferation of the arms race to outer space, on the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons on a world-wide scale. We propose many other real measures which are capable of averting the threat of mass destruction from mankind.

And would not people give a sigh of relief if other nuclear powers follow the example of the Soviet Union and assume an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons? Would not the horizons in all continents become clearer and brighter if the nuclear powers, as it is proposed by the Soviet Union, agree on definite obligatory norms of relations among them, with the primary aim of preventing nuclear war? There is no doubt that every state and international security as a whole would benefit from such a turn for the better.

The atmosphere in the world is poisoned by hotbeds of tension and armed conflicts whipped up by the forces which would like to warm their hands while fanning up animosity and strife among nations. The Soviet Union is in favour ef eliminating hot points everywhere in the world, settling all internatnional disputes by peaceful means. We want every region of the world to be a zone of peace and stability and the relations among states to be based on equality, goodneighbourliness, without outside interference. We do not pursue any other interests anywhere in the world.

The increased tension in the international situation is also felt in the region of Asia to which Australia is adjacent. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries stand in favour of turning Asia into a region of peace.

These goals are fully met by the Soviet proposal on the application of measures of confidence in the Far East, including those in the military field, both collectively and on a bilateral basis, by the proposal of the Mongolian People's Republic on the conclusion of a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific, and by other initiatives aimed in this direction.

Together with other countries the Soviet Union presses for converting the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and for a speedy convocation to this end of an international conference under the United Nations auspices. We believe it necessary to step up the preparations for this conference in order that it might take place not later than the first half of 1985 as determined by the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

It would be useful right now, without waiting for the convocation of the conference, to take concrete steps which would contribute to the lessening of tension in this region where one third of the earth's population lives. This refers to non-coastal states which could take a decision not to send major naval formations to the Indian Ocean, not to hold military exercises or manoeuvres there, not to set up there military bases.

We are convinced that halting the arms race in the sea and ocean spaces could make a weighty contribution to preventing war.

The Soviet Union on its own or together with other socialist states proposed to agree on a number of concrete measures concerning mutual limitation of naval activities, limitation and reduction of naval armaments and relevant confidence measures -- both on the whole and as applied to separate regions, be it the Indian, Atlantic or Pacific Oceans, the Mediterranean Sea or the Persian Gulf.

As an urgent measure one might agree on the non-expansion of naval activities of states in the areas of conflict or tension.

Grave concern is caused by the inadmissible situation with regard to the U.N. mandatory territory of Micronesia as a result of the unlawful actions by the USA who in fact unscrupulously annex Micronesia, attempting to dismember this U.N. mandatory territory and turn it into their new military-strategic stronghold.

For many years now dangerous situation exists in the Middle East. To remedy the situation the aggressor must withdraw from the occupied Arab lands. A just and stable peace in this region is possible only through a comprehensive political settlement. In our view the most realistic way to achieve this is to convene a special international conference, with the participation of the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The situation in Southeast Asia continues to be complicated by the actions of the forces located outside the region, but bent on using its strategically important positions in their own interests. Solving the problems of Southeast Asia is the matter for the states of the region themselves and this can be achieved by a peaceful dialogue among them, on the basis of non-interference from outside in the internal affairs of states. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we are ready, and we have stated it repeatedly, to participate together with other permanent members of the UN Security Council in providing guarantees for accords which can be reached between the countries of Indochina and those of the ASEAN member-countries.

We support the peaceful constructive proposals of the three countries of Indochina which are aimed at improving the situation in Southeast Asia, making it a zone of peace, stability and cooperation, we welcome a more active dialogue between Australia and Vietnam and consider it a sensible and far-sighted approach.

The great distance lying between the Soviet Union and Australia is not, in our opinion, an obstacle to the development of bilateral relations. Recently these relations have become more active and both sides derive only benefit from this. As for the Soviet Union, we have stood and continue to stand for the expansion of stable, fruitful relations with Australia in various fields.

In our view, unused opportunities exist in different spheres: those of trade, economy, science, technology, culture.

The development of mutually beneficial cooperation among states including those with diferent social systems serves the interests of strengthening peace on earth. We want peace for ourselves, for the Soviet people, we want it for all people, regardless of the country and the continent in which they live.

The Soviet Union is doing all it can to bring about a fundamental change for the better in the development of world events. "We are convinced," stressed K.U. Chernenko, "that real possibilities for a radical improvement of the international situation do exist". The point is now not to let them slip away, but to use them.

Indeed, enormous horizons of peaceful development would open up before mankind if it could free itself from a heavy and detrimental burden -- that of the arms race, if it could direct all its creative energy at solving its vital problems. The Soviet state directs all its policies, all its activities to this bright perspective.

Hayden Addresses Luncheon

LD291902 Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- Speaking at a luncheon given in his honour today, Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden said that he had arrived in Moscow to speak about peace because the problem of peace was more pressing than any other. The first and most important condition of life in the nuclear age, he said, was that every state should agree to the legitimacy of the existence of another.

Australia, he said, recognized the Soviet Union's right of vote in world affairs. It also recognized, he said, that the Soviet Union, just as all other states, had the right to security. Australia recognized that the Soviet notion of peace was influenced by the memory of World War II when 20 million Soviet people had been killed in that war against Hiltlerite Nazism.

Then William Hayden touched, in a manner usual of Western countries, upon the problem of human rights. He expounded the known Western position on talks on nuclear armaments. Australia, he said, rejected all doctrines of nuclear war and did not want to have anything to do with them as well as with vain attempts to gain nuclear superiority. Any talks should start with genuine accord that in conditions of a nuclear attack nobody could be secure. All difficult, costly, tremendous efforts to insure security in the quantitative respect and by introducing new equipment were in the final analysis of no avail. Forty years ago the Soviet Union and the United States and their allies, including many Australians, had united in the struggle with a common enemy -- Nazism, the Australian foreign minister said. Undoubtedly, he said, they should become united again against another common enemy, an enemy even more dangerous than Hitlerite Nazism -- the threat of nuclear annihilation.

Leaves Moscow for Tashkent

LD300727 Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- William George Hayden, Australian foreign minister, has left Moscow for Tashkent, the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan, today. At the airport he was seen off by Nikita Ryzhov, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and other officials.

William George Hayden arrived in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government on Saturday. Apart from Tashkent, the guest from Australia intends to see the sights of Uzbekistan's ancient cities of Bukhara and Samarkand which are now major economic and cultural centres of Soviet Central Asia.

PRC PROVOCATIONS AT SRV BORDER CONDEMNED

SRV Communique Cited

LD252033 Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Hanoi May 25 TASS -- A communique on armed provocations staged by the Chinese side on the border with the Vietnamese Province Cao Bang since early April till mid-May of the current year was published here. The communique says that in the aforementioned period Chinese artillery shelled more than 260 times many border areas of the province. Units of Chinese soldiers many times attempted raids into Vietnamese territory. As a result of armed actions of the Chinese side 14 peaceful people were killed and 68 others were wounded. Considerable material damage was inflicted on the local population. Dozens of hectares of farm lands were affected. The Chinese authorities have sharply intensified spying and subversive activities. The Vietnamese people condemns resolutely the dangerous actions of the Chinese side and demands that they immediately be stopped, the communique says.

PRK, MPR on Attacks

LD291551 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Phnom Penh May 29 TASS -- The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has issued a statement, strongly condemning the Chinese side's armed provocations on the border with Vietnam.

It said that the massive Chinese shelling of the densely-populated Vietnamese town of Haqiang in the North Vietnamese province of Ha Tuyen has been especially dangerous. The bombardments have left dozens of civilians killed and wounded there. Chinese troops have also made repeated attempts to seize hills in Vietnamese territory.

The actions of the Chinese authorities, tallying with the expansionist foreign policy of American imperialism in the region, are a gross violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the statement said. By resorting to armed provocations, Beijing seeks, on the one hand to hinder the peaceful labour of the Vietnamese people and, on the other, to aid and abet Pol Pot bandits and other Khmer reactionary groups.

The PRK Foreign Ministry, the statement said, fully supports the just position of the SRV Government which stands for settling all disputes through peaceful talks and emphatically demands an immediate end to the Chinese authorities' dangerous armed provocations on the border with Vietnam.

Ulaanbaatar May 29 TASS -- The Mongolian working people denounce the Chinese side's provocations on the border with Vietnam, which represent a grave threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country as well as to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions said in a statement issued here.

It said that by having recourse to such flagrant actions, the forces of imperialism and hegemonism try to bring pressure to bear on Vietnam. The Chinese armed provocations against that country as well as the escalation of subversive activities by Pol Pot bandits against People's Kampuchea are directly connected with the increasing interference of American imperialism in the affairs of Asian countries, the statement stressed.

THAI 'ARMED PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST PRK CONDEMNED

LD300849 Moscow TASS in English 0831 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Phnom Penh May 30 TASS -- Thailand keeps perpetrating armed provocations on the border with the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean SPK news agency reports that from May 10 to May 24 aircraft of the Thai Airforce violated the air space in the border regions of the country's western provinces and Thai armed vessels intruded almost 400 times into the territorial waters of Kampuchea near Kaoh Kong and Koh Tang islands. The Thai artillery repeatedly shelled Kampuchean settlements lying close to the border. Under the cover of artillery fire armed Pol Potians and bandits from other reactionary Khmer groupings attempted to penetrate Kampuchean territory.

Fighting men of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea and Vietnamese volunteers firmly repulsed the intruders. They put out of action some 200 bandits and seized large amounts of weapons.

'Saboteurs' Hit

PM241504 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS dispatch: "Determination To Defend Revolution"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 May -- The Kampuchean people are fully determined to defend the gains of their revolution and rebuff any enemy intrigues, a commentary by the Kampuchean SPK Agency says.

This has been cogently evidenced by recent events on the Kampuchean-Thai border, where soldiers of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army, with the active support of the population of the border regions, have dealt severe blows against Pol Pot gangs and other Khmer reactionaries trying to penetrate Kampuchean territory and hamper the building of a new life on Kampuchean soil.

The saboteurs, the agency points out, inflicted the main blows from Thai territory along two salients: in the northern provinces of Preah Vihear and Siem Reap and, in the southwest, in the provinces of Koh Kong and Battambang. The bandit groupings' operations were carefully coordinated with armed actions by the Chinese authorities in northern Vietnam and supported the Thai artillery and aircraft.

USSR, PRK TRADE UNIONS AGREE ON TIES, COOPERATION

PM251018 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 May 84 p 3

["Agreement on the Development of Friendly Ties and Cooperation Between the AUCCTU and the Kampuchean Trade Union Federation" -- TRUD headline]

[Text] A PRK trade union delegation led by Mat Ly, chairman of the Kampuchean Trade Union Federation, was in the Soviet Union on a friendly visit from 28 April through 16 May at the invitation of the AUCCTU. During the visit the PRK delegation held talks with a Soviet trade union delegation led by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev.

Soviet trade unions, the document says, are gladdened by the successes of Kampuchea's working people achieved as a result of the victory of the revolutionary-patriotic forces over the antipopular Pol Pot clique. In the years which have elapsed the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party have secured considerable achievements in reviving the national economy and all spheres of sociopolitical and cultural life and in building a new society.

The Kampuchean trade union delegation expressed profound gratitude from their country's working people for the Soviet Union's selfless assistance to the PRK in reviving and developing the economy and culture and for the help in forming a trade union movement in the country, including the broad exchange of experience of trade union work and the training of trade union cadres.

The PRK trade unions highly appraise the achievements of the Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU, in communist building and their gains in the political, economic, social, and cultural spheres.

The AUCCTU and the Kampuchean Trade Union Federation noted with satisfaction their common positions on the most important issues of the contemporary world and the international trade union movement.

They see the fact that the U.S. Administration is implementing a course toward achieving military superiority and foisting its own policy on other peoples as the main cause of the aggravation of international tension. The deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe started by the United States reveals clearly the bellicose and antihumane essence of U.S. and NATO policy.

The militarist course being pursued by the U.S. Administration poses a serious threat to peace on the Asian continent too. U.S. imperialism is trying to knock together in Asia a militarist axis linking the United States, Japan, and South Korea. Everywhere -- in the Near and Middle East, Southwest Asia, the Far East, the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf region, and the Pacific -- it is fanning centers of tension and confrontation.

Both delegations expressed the conviction that the working class and trade unions throughout the world must maintain vigilance in the face of the intrigues of the forces of imperialism, neocolonialism, and reaction and must step up the struggle to consolidate the unity of action of the international trade union movement for the sake of peace and social progress. In this connection the delegations appraised highly the activity of the WFTU, in whose work both trade union centers take an active part.

On behalf of their trade union centers the delegations voiced solidarity with the trade unions and peoples of countries fighting for freedom and independence.

The delegations fully support the important initiatives and tireless activity of the Soviet state aimed at relaxing international tension, ending the nuclear missile arms race, and averting nuclear war and in favor of peace, democracy, and peoples' freedom.

The delegations voiced full support for the PRK's people and government, which consistently advocate transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation and condemn the interference by imperialism and reaction in the region's affairs.

The PRK and USSR trade unions add their voices to that of the progressive world public in demanding that Pol Pot's man be expelled from the United Nations, that a legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people be granted a seat in that international organization, and that the patrons of the bloody genocidal regime be resolutely rebuffed.

On behalf of their trade union centers, the delegations declared their ardent solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people, who are steadfastly defending their sovereignty from the encroachments of imperialism and hegemonism, and also with the fraternal Lao people.

The AUCCTU and the Kampuchean Trade Union Federation expressed the confidence that the further consolidation and development of ties and cooperation between Soviet and Kampuchean trade unions on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism and international solidarity will be an effective contribution to the strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding between the working people and peoples of the Soviet Union and Kampuchea and to the struggle against imperialism and reaction and for peace, peoples' security, democracy, and social progress.

JOINT U.S.-PHILIPPINE MILITARY MANEUVERS KNOCKED

LD281753 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Manila May 28 TASS -- TASS Correspondent Sergey Almazov reports: Several thousand American Marines have landed on Luzon Island to seize the simulated "enemy"'s fortified positions there in the culmination of joint American-Philippine maneuvers code-named "Balitacan-84." The landing operation was preceded by a massive artillery shelling and repeated air raids on the island.

Local observers point out that the war games, aiming to practice joint combat activities by military units of the two countries on the sea, on land and in the air, have an exclusively offensive nature. They involve F-14 fighters, Cobra helicopters, missile units and the use of napalm bombs. The maneuvers, which are now in their second week, are part of the general effort to carry out the Pentagon's plans of increasing American military presence in the Asian Pacific region. The Pentagon is exerting every effort to shore up its military outposts in the Philippines and steadily heighten the already explosive tension in Southeast Asia.

YUGOSLAV MILITARY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN U.S.

LD292153 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1842 GMT 29 May 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Lev Novikov]

[Text] As the TANJUG agency reports, a Yugoslav military delegation headed by Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, has completed a visit to the United States. There were discussions on the further development of cooperation between the two countries in the military sphere.

E. GERMAN OFFICIAL VISITS SOVIET GARRISON IN GDR

LD291527 Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Berlin May 29 TASS -- Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, visited a garrison of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

"We have become convinced once again," he told a meeting, "of the high level of combat ability and readiness of the unit, excellent combat training of Soviet servicemen. Meetings and conversations that we have held demonstrate the invariable consolidation and development of friendly ties between Soviet troops and servicemen of the National People's Army and population of the German Democratic Republic."

In recognition of great services in strengthening combat cooperation between the Armed Forces of the USSR and the GDR, Erich Mueckenberger presented the unit with an honorary banner of the German-Soviet Friendship Society.

The commander-in-chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, General of the Army Mikhail Zaytsev, speaking at the meeting, stressed that Soviet servicemen will continue to fulfil their duty in close cooperation with the National People's Army of the GDR in ensuring a reliable defense of socialism.

MSZMP'S LOSONCZI IN MOSCOW ON STOPOVER

LD291407 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1630 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Pal Losonczi, MSZMP Politburo member, president of the Presidential Council, on his way to Mongolia, today arrived in Moscow. At the airport to receive Pal Losonczi were Mikhail Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Boris Aristov, deputy foreign minister; and other official personalities, as well as Sandor Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to Moscow, and Gurbadem, Moscow ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic.

CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN FRG FOR CP FESTIVAL

PM291023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Invitation of the German Communist Party Board"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by A.V. Vlasov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Chechen-Ingush Obkom, flew to the FRG 25 May to participate in the UNSERE ZEIT newspaper's festival at the invitation of the German Communist Party Board.

The delegation arrived in the FRG on the same day.

COMPARISON OF GROMYKO-GENSCHER TALKS REPORT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 May in its Second Edition carries on page 4 a TASS report under the general heading "Soviet-West German Talks". It has been compared to the Moscow TASS English version published in the 22 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1, and has been found to be identical to it.

FRANCO-WEST GERMAN SUMMIT RESULTS CITED

LD292119 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Paris May 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports: Another Franco-West German summit ended in Rambouillet Castle near Paris today. Its participants paid prime attention to questions of bilateral cooperation in the military field. An agreement on the joint Franco-West German manufacture of a new combat anti-tank helicopter was signed, and a bilateral group was set up for developing and launching military satellites. The newspaper LE MONDE said that the sides are going to launch some 50 joint developments projects in the field of armaments. In particular, they plan to develop a new Franco-West German warplane and a specialized naval intelligence plane.

It was pointed out after the meeting's completion that French President Francois Mitterrand and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl stated the closeness of the positions held by their countries in relation to the current crisis situation in the European Economic Community and prospects for the EEC's further evolution.

ARISTOV VISIT TO CYPRUS COMMENTED UPON

NC292030 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1700 GMT 29 May 84

[Station commentary from the "Events and Views" program]

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Aristov's official visit to Cyprus has ended. Our commentator writes: Political consultations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cyprus are routine and the current visit of the Soviet diplomat to the island is no exception. During Boris Aristov's meeting with Spiros Kiprianou, bilateral relations were examined. The two parties ascertained the excellent state of their relations in all fields. At the same time, the situation in Cyprus in light of recent developments and the Security Council's latest Resolution 550 were at the center of attention of the representatives' meeting in Nicosia. Resolution 550 asks all states not to recognize the so-called Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and not to aid it in any way.

The Soviet Union, KHARAVYI [Cyprus Communist Party newspaper] writes, commenting upon Boris Aristov's visit to Cyprus, consistently supports the existence of a sovereign, unitary and nonaligned Cyprus. The Soviet Union condemns the partitionist activities of the Turkish Cypriot leadership, opposes Cyprus' partition, and supports the implementation of the Security Council's and the UN General Assembly's corresponding resolutions.

At the current critical period, the Soviet Union's steadfast position acquires special significance, stresses the Cypriot newspaper. During his consultations in Cyprus, Boris Aristov again confirmed the Soviet principled position on the Cyprus issue. The Soviet Union consistently supports the position that Cyprus should be an independent, sovereign, territorially integral, and nonaligned state free from all foreign military presence. The Soviet Union supports UN efforts aimed at leading the Cyprus issue out of its deadlock on the basis of a constructive dialogue between the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots, without any foreign intervention.

The Turkish Cypriot leadership's partitionist activities do not contribute to this in any way. They harm the Cyprus Republic's national interests and worsen the hardships of the island's entire population. It is obvious to all true friends of the Cypriot people that the declaration of 15 November 1983 of the so-called Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus even further complicated the tense situation on the island.

A substantive evaluation of this step by the Turkish Cypriot leadership was contained in the TASS statement of 17 November 1983. The statement stressed that this act directly seeks Cyprus' partition and undermines the basis for a just political settlement that will take into consideration -- as it must -- the legitimate interests of the island's two communities. The TASS statement also stresses that this act leads to a dangerous aggravation of the situation in Cyprus and the surrounding area. It stresses that the developments in Cyprus are the direct consequence of the activities of those forces that incite hotbeds of discontent in various areas and try to sow mistrust and hostility between states and peoples.

The developments that followed in and around Cyprus, continues our commentator, revealed the United States' and the NATO ruling class' hypocrisy in verbally condemning the Turkish Cypriot leadership's partitionist act while doing absolutely nothing to prevent or stop the obviously unfavorable developments in Cyprus.

Behind this two-faced Washington policy on the Cyprus issue lies its plan to transform Cyprus into a unsinkable aircraft carrier. The latest proof of this is the acceleration of the construction of the biggest military air base in the Middle East at Lefkoniko in the island's northern sector.

SPANISH COMMUNISTS LED BY GALLEGO CONTINUE VISIT

Comments on NATO Membership

LD262317 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2100 GMT 25 May 84

[Excerpt] A delegation from the Communist Party [PC, Spain] led by its secretary general, Ignacio Gallego, is now in the Soviet Union. Our colleague (Viktor Chirevskiy) asked Gallego a number of questions regarding the international situation. Fidel Alonso, a member of the Executive Committee, also took part in the conversation:

[Chirevskiy] What does the CP think about the world situation? Who is responsible for international tension?

[Gallego] Our view on the world situation is one of deep concern, as I believe it also is for millions of peace-loving people; we are witnessing international tension and a worsening of the situation in all areas of conflict in the world as a result of unbridled arms race as far as Europe is concerned. We have already witnessed the deployment of Euromissiles by U.S. imperialism, which concerns our country because we form part of NATO as a result of the wishes of a previous government and parliament in Spain, and we now see that the present government led by Felipe Gonzalez is not fulfilling the commitment it gave to hold a referendum so that the people can decide whether Spain will remain in NATO or leave it. In short, in national and international affairs, we believe that we are witnessing a grave situation that needs to be tackled by mobilizing peoples, and, as far as we are concerned, of course, by mobilizing our own people.

As regards the responsibility for this tension, I do not believe that we would lack objectivity if we said that the basic cause of this tension lies in the U.S. policy directed by Reagan. You only have to look at what is happening in numerous parts of the world to see that U.S. imperialism is whipping up international tension everywhere, and in many cases, not just tension -- it is also unleashing military activities. The policy being followed by Reagan was previously symbolized by the occupation of the small island of Grenada, and is now symbolized, and has been for some time, by the policy of brutal harassment being applied against the people of Nicaragua. So, to lay responsibility for the grave tension that exists in the world at the door of the U.S. imperialists is nothing more nor less than recognizing the reality of a policy being followed by the Pentagon.

[Chirevskiy] I should like to hear your opinion on the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

[Alonso] Well, following from what has just been said by the secretary general of our party, the deployment of the missiles has to be viewed as a very grave event because it falls within the U.S. imperialist's strategy of upsetting the present balance of strength. In this sense, what they are trying to do is to equip themselves with first-strike weapons to ensure military superiority and effectively subject the peoples of the world to their will. This sort of measure is driving us into an arms race where nuclear weapons have reached a level of mass extermination endangering all mankind. We in the peace movements, the left-wing parties, the progressive parties of the whole world, and Europe in particular, are planning a resolute struggle and giving vital priority to the [words indistinct] of the missiles that have already been deployed and, of course, to prevent this process from continuing.

[Chirevskiy] What do you think about the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union? I am speaking, for example, about the proposal to begin talks on the prevention of the militarization of space and to freeze nuclear arsenals, etcetera.

[Presumably Gallego] We believe that propoasls of this sort help to make peace possible. They help to make people understand that the enemies of peace are to be found elsewhere, that the enemies of peace are the crisis-stricken capitalist countries led, of course, by U.S. imperialism. [Slight change of voice at this point, may mean perhaps that second interviewee takes over] This sort of proposal, and many others that we have seen emerge from the approach taken by Soviet foreign policy, and in this specific case, the policy on the non-militarization of space, give hope to mankind that we are not moving irreversibly toward disaster. For this reason, we believe that these proposals are timely insofar as the militarization of space would inevitably lead to the star wars concept the imperialists have already theorized upon, which is highly dangerous.

So, these proposals by the CPSU on the non-militarization of space are timely and we shall have to wage a campaign to make world public opinion aware of the propoals and to get it to demand a commitment from the United States.

[Chirevskiy] What danger is posed to Spain by the Yankee bases on its territory?

[Presumably Gallego] Well, they have tried to present this as not posing any danger to Spain, but the fact is that the U.S. military bases in Spain have an obviously aggressive nature, and for this reason are military targets -- military targets that obviously mean that our country is driving into the general mechanism of war. They started by saying that it was simply a question of bases, and now we see where we are: Today we form part of NATO. They are now telling us that the business of NATO is not very serious either because we would not have nuclear weapons on our soil, but this whole escalation is in no way reassuring for us and cannot make us stop thinking, or stop millions of Spaniards from thinking, that the bases and NATO membership pose a danger to the security of our country. While they are a danger, they are also an attack on the independence and sovereignty of Spain because, obviously, the bases on our territory reduce to a greater or lesser extent our independence, our sovereignty. Similarly, Spain's inclusion in the NATO military bloc is a limitation on our independence. We believe that, fortunately, many Spaniards now understand the reality of this danger, and for this reason, when there are big demonstrations in the streets of Spain, they closely relate to the sincere and spontaneous shouts of the popular masses when they chant "No to NATO" and "Bases out", because the bases and NATO are different aspects of the same issue that seriously compromises the security of Spain. So, we believe that deceiving or trying to deceive people is to play down the danger that these bases pose for Spaniards. These bases are dangerous, as are all the bases that the imperialists have spread across the world. Some are more active, others less so, but we see daily that many of these bases, which seem to be simple, inactive units, proceed at any given time to carry out the role for which they were installed and for which they exist. Consequently, our opinion on this is clear: The U.S. military bases in Spain are a danger to Spain. Spanish membership in NATO is committing us up to our necks to the entire NATO strategy, which is an aggressive strategy. For this reason, we are going to struggle, as we are struggling, alongside all the progressive forces and peace-loving forces in Spain that are making themselves heard more and more actively, as has just been said here. We are going to continue actively struggling in the knowledge that the struggle against Spain's membership in NATO and for the elimination of the military bases is the path leading to the recovery of our national independence and toward the consolidation of world peace.

Visit Georgian Farm

LD282133 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Tbilisi May 28 TASS -- Ignacio Gallego, general secretary of the Communist Party (Spain), today laid wreaths to the grave of Jose Diaz, legendary figure of the international communist and working-class movement who was general secretary of the Communist Party of Spain.

The delegation led by Ignacio Gallego stayed in Soviet Georgia for three days, making acquaintance with its life. The guests saw sights in Tbilisi, capital of this Transcaucasian Republic, and visited a grape-growing farm. They were received by Boris Nikolskiy, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia. During the conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the guests were briefed on the activities of the Communist Party of Georgia and its Central Committee.

Ignacio Gallego spoke highly of the successful resolution of the question of nationalities in Georgia, where the population includes members of more than 80 ethnic groups.

Moscow on New Party

LD261303 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 26 May 84

[Viktor Levin talk]

[Text] Personal pensioner Comrade Kibekov from the town of Narkal, Kabardo-Balkhar ASSR, asks about the Communist Party of Spain. Its founding congress took place in January this year. Delivering the political report at this congress, Ignacio Gallego, one of the veterans and eminent figures of the communist and workers movement of Spain, said that the need to create a new communist party has been caused by the fact that Eurocommunism has led to a split among Spanish Communists and has caused the departure from the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] of the majority of its members, the loss of its influence and authority among the masses, and its defeat at the last parliamentary elections. The founding congress adopted a charter which says that the party is built on the principles of the scientific theory of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and is an integral part of the international communist and workers movement. The congress came out for a return to Leninist principles of party construction and stressed its firm resolve to unmask Eurocommunism as a manifestation of revisionism, sliding down into social-democratic positions in the workers movement.

Recently, a delegation of the Communist Party of Spain visited the USSR and had a meeting with a CPSU delegation. The report on this meeting notes in part that the delegations of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Spain confirmed the strivings of their parties for the further development of the relations that have arisen between them on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, and in the interests of democracy, socialism and peace.

TOLKUNOV ADDRESSES SPANISH PARLIAMENT DELEGATION

LD291253 Moscow TASS in English 1243 29 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- We regard the official visit to the USSR of a delegation of the Senate of General Cortes of Spain headed by the Chairman of the Senate Jose Federico de Carvajal as the striving to develop interparliamentary ties and attach much importance to it. We hope that the meetings and talks on Soviet soil will promote the development of Soviet Spanish relations. This has been stated by Lev Tolkunov, president of the Soviet of the Union -- one of the chambers of the Soviet parliament. He spoke in the Kremlin today at a working meeting of parliamentarians held within the framework of the visit.

Lev Tolkunov pointed out with satisfaction that much had been achieved in relations between the two countries in a short period of time. The treaty and legal basis for relations was created, political dialogues between the states and their cooperation in the spheres of science, culture and technology are developing. "The consolidation of Soviet-Spanish contacts took place in conditions of a sharp aggravation of the international situation, and it is evidence of the deep roots of the process of detente, as well as of the fact that the potentialities of the relations between states with different social systems are far from being exhausted", L. Tolkunov stressed. The president of the Soviet of the Union pointed out the important contribution to the development of these relations made by the recent visit to the USSR of the king of Spain Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia.

During the discussion of topical international problems, Soviet and Spanish parliamentarians expressed serious concern over the continuing deterioration of the internatinal situation.

The Soviet side stressed that the main cause underlying this process was the militaristic policy of the U.S. Administration which strives to achieve military superiority and upset the military-strategic balance. We counter this policy with the active political work of the Soviet state and the Leninist foreign policy which as far back as in the early period of the existence of Soviet power proclaimed peace to be the ideal of socialism, Lev Tolkunov said. When pursuing this policy, we remember that the creative construction and the raising of the living standards of the people is the chief goal of the Soviet Union.

The attention of the guests was drawn to the foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet state aimed at lessening international tension, returning to detente, curbing the arms race and achieving durable peace and security in Europe and all over the world.

Touching upon the problem of the talks on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, Lev Tolkunov reaffirmed that the Soviet side favored an honest dialogue and was ready to sit down at a negotiating table if the principle of equality and equal security was observed and if the U.S. got back to the situation that had existed before the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe.

During the talk held in the atmosphere of frankness, the Spanish guests expressed their opinion of the problems discussed and voiced their striving to contribute to the consolidation of peace.

Soviet and Spanish parliamentarians exchanged information on the structure and activities of the parliaments and analysed question connected with a further development of relations between them.

The talk was attended by Avgust Voss, president of the Soviet of Nationalities -- the other chamber of the USSR Supreme Soviet, chairman and members of permanent commissions of the chambers of the Soviet parliament, as well as the Ambassador of Spain to the USSR Jose Luis Xifra de Ocerin.

COMPARISON OF DELEGATION AWARDS CHERNENKO

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 May in its First Edition, front pages a TASS report entitled "Presentation to K.U. Chernenko of Award From the Senate of the General Cortes of Spain". The TASS report has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on 29 May, page G 7, under the main heading "Spanish Parliamentary Delegation Visits Moscow" and the subheading "Presents Award to Chernenko". Comparison of the two versions reveals the following sole variation:

On page G 8, paragraph two, lines one through three, PRAVDA reads: ... award bestowed on the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman by the Senate of the General Cortes of Spain. I regard it, K.U. Chernenko said, as recognition ... (changing word order).

SOLOMENTSEV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FINLAND

LD291515 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The CPSU delegation led by Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, which had been taking part in the work of the 20th Congress of the Finnish Communist Party, set off from Helsinki today. The delegation has now today returned to Moscow.

RIF'AT AL-ASAD CONTINUES TALKS IN MOSCOW

Meets Tikhonov, Ponomarev

LD291533 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Rif'at al-Asad, member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party (Ba'th) and vice-president of the Syrian Arab Republic, who is now in the Soviet Union for a friendly visit.

During the conversation, held in a cordial atmosphere, the sides exchanged views on issues of Soviet-Syrian relations, the situation in the Middle East and other international problems of mutual interest.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the successful development of fruitful cooperation between the CPSU and Ba'th. They reaffirmed their mutual desire to continue strengthening and deepening Soviet-Syrian relations on the firm foundation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation. The participants in the conversation favoured further development and expansion of inter-party ties.

Considering the Middle East situation, the sides noted that Israel's aggressive expansionist actions, carried out with direct support and participation of the United States, are the cause of the continued explosive situation in that region and lack of progress in Middle East settlement.

Nikolay Tikhonov highly assessed Syria's role in foiling the designs of imperialism and Zionism and countering the attempts by the United States and Israel to impose on Arab peoples separate, capitulatory accords. Syria's principled position, its steadfastness and firmness in the face of American-Israeli threats and blackmail consolidate the Arab's common positions in their struggle for the just cause. The Soviet Union will continue to render invariable support in this to friendly Syria, its people and leadership.

Boris Ponomarev said that the CPSU highly appreciates the Ba'th Party's anti-imperialist course, its line towards strengthening Soviet-Syrian friendship. Understanding was expressed of the Ba'th Party's striving to ensure that all progressive parties in Syria act in coordination within the framework of the national progressive front in the struggle for a fair peace in the Middle East, for social progress of the Syrian people.

Rif'at al-Asad expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for constant aid and support to the Syrian, Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their legitimate struggle, for effective assistance to Syria in its economic development and consolidation of its defence capability in the face of Israeli aggression and imperialist pressure.

It was stressed during the discussion of international questions that the aggravation of the world situation and heightening of the war menace are a direct outcome of the militarist course pursued by the present American Administration which is bent on gaining military superiority for the United States in order to dictate its will to other countries and peoples. The Soviet Union is fully resolved to prevent this. It is doing its best, and will continue to do so, in order to curb the arms race, strengthen peace and peoples' security and remove the threat of nuclear war.

Present at the conversation were member of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Karen Brutents, other Soviet, as well as Syrian officials accompanying Rif'at al-Asad on his trip, and Syria's Ambassador to the USSR Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi.

Luncheon Speeches Cited

JN292117 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1920 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Moscow, 29 May (SANA) -- Comrade Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Presidium, at noon today hosted a luncheon in honor of Vice President Dr Rif'at al-Asad and the delegation accompanying him.

On the USSR side, the luncheon was attended by the minister of contruction of heavy industry enterprises, the chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities in the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the president of the Syrian-USSR Friendship Society, the USSR Armed Forces chief of staff, and the deputy minister in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On the Syrain side, the luncheon was attended by the members of the delegation accompanying Dr Rif'at al-Asad.

In a speech he delivered on the occasion Kuznetsov said: Our meetings and talks have emphasized our mutual desire to promote friendship and cooperation between us in line with the spirit of the treaty concluded between our two countries and parties in order to serve our common objectives in confronting imperialism and reactionaries and to achieve peace and social progress. He added: Our joint efforts basically seek to halt the serious U.S. imperialist onslaught. Kuznetsov said: The Arabs possess all the necessary means for foiling the schemes of U.S. imperialism and its Israeli partners. Syria's steadfastness and support for the Lebanese nationalist forces is proof of this as Syria's steadfastness foiled the 17 May agreement and reaffirmed the unity of the Lebanese people and territory. Kuznetsov said that the struggle the Arabs are waging against the Israeli aggression and U.S. imperialism is not an easy thing and requires cohesion, solidarity, interaction, and confidence among the Arab countries. He pointed out that separate deals cannot achieve a just peace or settle the Middle East problem.

Concluding, Comrade Kuznetsov reiterated the USSR's support for the just Arab cause and asked Dr Rif'at al-Asad and the Syrian Arab delegation to convey his greetings and appreciation to struggler President Hafiz al-Asad.

In a reply speech, Dr Rif'at al-Asad said: From the premise of the deep friendship which exists between Syria and the USSR and from the premise of the spirit of sincere cooperation that governs relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR, we came to Moscow with a deep desire to promote the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and to further enhance them.

The speech to which we just listened and the talks we held have reaffirmed the close bonds of friendship and cooperation which exist between our two countries as well as the USSR's cordial feelings toward our country. In my name, and on behalf of the Syrian Arab delegation, I thank you for your warm welcome and the appreciation you have shown toward Syria's stands and its leader comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad. On this occasion, it gives me pleasure to convey to the USSR leadership greetings from Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and to express our satisfaction at the continued and fruitful development of the relations between Syria and the USSR, which are firmly based on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation concluded on 8 October 1980.

Past events have highlighted the importance and effectiveness of this treaty to both countries. This is a natural thing because the Syrian and Soviet people are bound together by their common struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaries.

The bonds of friendship and cooperation between [word indistinct] have constantly proved that they achieve our two countries' joint interests, support the struggle for liberation of the peoples in the world, strengthen and qualitatively promote relations with the USSR, bolster Arab struggle against the conspiracies that U.S. imperialism, Israel, and their tools in the region are concocting, and support the struggle of the socialist and progressive forces in their confrontation of the imperialist onslaught on the Arab level. In this respect, we reiterate our eagerness and determination to further promote Syrian-USSR relations in all fields. [sentence indistinct]

The United States has not only encouraged the aggressive intentions of Israel, its partner in the strategic alliance, but also interfered directly in the Arab countries' affairs, launched aggression against Lebanese territories, and imposed the submission agreement on the Lebanese people. While we are condemning the Washington and Tel Aviv policy toward Lebanon, we confirm our support for the government of national unconditional withdrawal of the aggressive Israeli forces from Lebanon, and the implementation of the Security Council resolutions in this regard. We also confirm that we will preserve Lebanon's unity, independence, and integrity of land.

In this regard, we highly appreciate the friendly Soviet Union's position and its support for Syria and the Lebanese nationalist forces, a support that contributed to the defeat of the U.S. and Israeli policy in Lebanon, the abrogation of the 7 May agreement, and the deepening of Lebanon's Arabism and its unity of land and people. The United States is trying to escalate tension in the Gulf region in order to exploit the situation and justify the strengthening of its military presence and the expanding of its bases and positions in this region. Therefore, we firmly oppose any foreign interference in the Gulf affairs and we will continue our efforts to reduce tension, prevent the expansion of war, and guarantee the freedom of navigation for all the Gulf countries.

The exacerbated and serious situation that prevails in the Middle East as a result of the continued Israeli occupation of the Arab lands and of its intransigence and refusal to take notice of the UN resolutions and the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights affirm that a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace will only be achieved through a full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab lands and the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including their right to return, to self-determination, and to establish their own independent state.

In this regard, we voiced our support and we continue to support the Soviet Union's proposal for convening an international conference in order to solve the Middle East crisis, a proposal that has gained wide support in the international community. We also stress our determination to preserve the unity of the PLO, the sole legitimate basis that is hostile to imperialism, Zionism, unilateral solutions, and the U.S. trends represented by the Camp David accords and Reagan's plan. We also express our great appreciation for and deep gratitude to the Soviet Union, which has stressed that it is a loyal friend of Syria and the Arabs, for continuing to support the just Arab people's struggle and increasing Syria's defensive ability to confront the continued Israeli aggression that is supported by unlimited U.S. military and economic aid.

Dr al-Asad also added: We have recently noticed a deterioration of the international situation and an increase of war prospects as a result of the U.S. Administration's current trend which is saturated with militarist spirit and the installation of medium-range missiles in Western European countries. We condemn this trend and express our support for the peace-loving Soviet Union's foreign policy and its efforts to avert the danger of war, curb armaments, purify the international atmosphere, resist imperialist policies, and achieve security for all peoples.

Concluding his speech, he expressed his thanks for the hospitality and warm reception that was accorded to Syrian delegation in the Soviet Union. We also wished Chernenko and the Soviet leaders good health and happiness and progress and prosperity to the Soviet Union.

GROMYKO HOLDS TALKS WITH SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD291612 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today held a conversation with Faruq ash-Shar', foreign affairs minister of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The sides discussed questions of bilateral Soviet-Syrian relations, as well as topical international problems of mutual interest for the Soviet Union and Syria. Main attention was given to the situation in the Middle East.

The conversation was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

SOVIET-SYRIAN COOPERATION TALKS END 25 MAY

LD261717 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1400 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Soviet-Syrian cooperation on the road of development: The eighth session of the Permanent Soviet-Syrian Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation ended in Moscow on 25 May. The commission discussed issues of cooperation in the field of oil industry, irrigation, water resources, the generation of atomic and electric power, communications for railroads, and the training of cadres.

As a result of the work of the commission, the protocol was signed by Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and by Dr Kamal Sharaf, Syrian minister of state for planning efforts and head of the Syrian side of the commission.

In his speech he delivered during the signing ceremony of the protocol, Yakov Ryabov said: [Begin Ryabov recording in Russian with superimposed translation] We not only reviewed the results achieved, but we determined the serious prospect of the future development of cooperation between our two friendly countries. When a protocol or a document is signed, it is generally said that it is the beginning of a great work. As far as the Soviet side is concerned, it views this as one of its important cases. I am confident that our Syrian colleagues and friends are also thinking along the same vein. Our economic cooperation with the Syrian Arab Republic is a reflection of our relations with the friendly Arab state, which stands at the forefront of the struggle against imperialist-Zionist expansion in the Middle East. [end recording]

Dr Kamal Sharaf, Syrian minister of state for planning affairs, replied at the ceremony of the signing of the Soviet-Syrian protocol for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation:

[Begin Sharaf recording] We rightly feel happy and satisfied at the conclusion of the work of the eighth session of the Permanent Syrian-Soviet Commission and the very important positive results achieved. At this point it gives me pleasure to praise your understanding and your sincere desire for cooperation. It was possible during this session to reach agreement on important steps and measures which will have a great impetus in driving forward the cooperation between the two countries. The positive results that we have achieved at this session are an expression of the sincere desire of the politicial leadership of the two countries, governments, and parties for our economic relations to rise to the higher level of political relations and thus attain the level of the relations that exist between the two peoples and the two parties.

The political leadership and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic view with high appreciation the genuine and true backing that the political leadership and the Government of the USSR are rendering to the struggle of the Arab nation for liberation and unity and for the building of the socialist society. Moreover they greatly appreciate the backing and support that the Soviet Union -- people, leadership, and government -- is rendering to the cause of national liberation in the world, and particularly to the cause of the Palestinian Arab people. The political leadership in Syria considers the strengthening of relations with the Soviet Union a national issue and we assure our Soviet comrades that we shall do our utmost to meticulously implement what we have agreed upon. We shall work for the consolidation of future relations between the two countries. Thank you. [end recording]

EGYPT PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ELECTION RESULTS NOTED

LD291904 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Cairo May 29 TASS -- The results of the May 27 elections to the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt were officially announced here today. The ruling National Democratic Party won some 73 percent of the votes and an absolute majority of seats (391) in the Egyptian parliament. The right-wing opposition bourgeois party New al-Wafd will be represented by 57 deputies.

Despite their successes in some constituencies, the National Progressive Unionist Party and the Socialist Labour Party did not gain the necessary eight percent of the votes, required by law, and will not be represented in the parliament. The Liberal Socialist Party got less then one percent of the votes.

The turn-out amounted to 43 percent of the eligible voters. In addition to the 448 elected deputies, 30 MP's will be appointed by a special decree of the country's president.

IRANIAN MAJLIS ELECTIONS, TUDEH TRIAL VIEWED

LD292157 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] In Tehran the results of elections to the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the Majlis, have been published.

The new membership of the Iranian parliament contains only representatives of the ruling clergy, and members of the Islamic Republican Party supporting them, as well as members of several other Islamic organizations. Among the deputies to the Majlis as in the previous membership, there is not even a single representative of the working people of Iran.

The newspaper RAH-E TUDEH -- PATH OF THE PEOPLE -- which is published in the Persian language in the FRG, has published a statement by the Central Committee of the people's party of Iran, the Tudeh Party. It says in particular that the ruling regime in Iran is gripped by a deep political and socioeconomic crisis caused by the continuing, destructive Iran-Iraq war and the regime's inability to manage the country's affairs.

Noting that the Iranian authorities are preparing a large-scale trial of hundreds of Tudeh members, the Central Committee of the people's party of Iran has called on the peoples of the whole world to raise their voices in protest at the lawless deed being perpetrated by the Tehran authorities and to save the lives of patriots languishing in the torture chambers of Iran's prisons.

FURTHER DETAILS ON ATTACKS ON TANKERS IN GULF

PM291556 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 May 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS reports: "Situation Deteriorates"]

[Text] Baghdad, 25 May -- Iraqi aircraft attacked and hit two large ships south of Iran's Khark Island in the Persian Gulf, an Iraqi military spokesman reported here. His statement, disseminated by INA, says that the operation was carried out in accordance with Iraq's decision to blockade Khark Island -- Iran's biggest oil port -- and other Iranian ports.

London, 25 May -- According to news agency reports, a few hours after the Iraqi air attack on two ships off Khark Island, two Iranian Air Force F-4 fighter-bombers attacked the Liberian tanker Chemical Venture in international waters near a Saudi Arabian oil port.

Lloyd's of London reported that the tanker Chemical Venture, empty and heading for Kuwait, was hit by a missile from one of the attacking Iranian Phantoms. As a result of the attack, a major fire broke out on the tanker.

New York, 25 May -- NBC's diplomatic correspondent has reported that the U.S. Administration has decided to send Saudi Arabia Stinger antiaircraft missiles. Some 200 will be dispatched immediately, to be followed by 1,000 others once Congress approves their sale. It is thought in Washington that these shipments will create yet another strain on White House-Congress relations.

Kuwait, 25 May -- Under the pretext of ensuring the safety of shipping in the Persian Gulf the United States is preparing to carry out armed intervention in the region, Kuwait's AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM writes. The region's states, it stresses, need no U.S. military aid. They are fully resolved to defend their interests with their own forces, and oppose any foreign interference in their internal affairs. Washington's hopes that the Arab oil-producing countries would appeal to the United States for military protection [opeka] have been dashed.

C. AMERICA BECOMING NEW VIETNAM FOR U.S.

PM241430 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 May 84 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "Documents and Bridges Are Being Burned"]

[Text] According to incoming reports, secret documents are being burned at the U.S. Embassy in the Nicaraguan capital, Managua. The embassy has been placed on a wartime footing. Something is afoot, something is being plotted. Even without knowing the content of the documents being burned, it is not difficult to guess why they are being destroyed.

The Washington leaders are rapidly involving the United States in yet another dirty war which is as brutal and foul in its nature and objectives as the war waged against Vietnam in Indochina.

It is no exaggeration to draw an analogy between what is happening now and the way U.S. imperialism behaved in Indochina. If you remember, when they unleashed the aggression against Vietnam, the U.S. authorities began by raising an almighty racket about the "threat of communism," and embarked on all sorts of provocations -- as is known, the explosion on a U.S. warship in the Gulf of Tonkin organized by their own special services was the culmination of these.

In his 9 May televised speech, the U.S. President, in his turn, tried to intimidate Americans with the horrors of the "communist danger" and he adopted such a hysterical tone that he probably outdid all his predecessors. Even those people in the United States who on the whole approve of the present administration's course were shocked by this all-pervading, blind anticommunism. In an angry commentary on the political and intellectual standard of this speech THE NEW YORK TIMES, not without sarcasm, cited ex-President Nixon, also an anticommunist. "The trouble is that the communists at least speak about the problems, whereas we often speak only about the communists."

In his televised speech a few days later, R. McFarlane, assistant to the U.S. President for National Security Affairs, did not merely try to intimidate Americans. He stated, quite categorically, that the United States is conducting and will continue to conduct subversive activities against Nicaragua and will therefore continue mining the ports of this free and independent republic (and he said that after the decision of the International Court in The Hague!). The President's assistant went even further. He announced that when Washington considers that the time has come, U.S. troops in Central America will move on to overt military action.

U.S. imperialist claims have never before been declared with such candor. What is the Monroe Doctrine with its slogan "America for the Americans!" (meaning for the United States) compared with this! "The United States will do what it wants in Central America -- carry out armed interventions and topple legitimate governments" -- this is the essence of the doctrine proclaimed by the President's national security adviser, taking the proposition contained in Reagan's speech a step further.

Straight after these provocative speeches -- presumably according to a preplanned scenario -- massive strikes against Nicaragua were launched at short intervals from the north, from the territory of Honduras, in effect an occupied country that has been turned into a vast U.S. military base. Armed attacks have also begun from the south, the territory of Costa Rica, a country which has no regular army and which Washington policymakers are doing their utmost to pit against Nicaragua -- just as on the eve of the Vietnam war, there is no shortage of provocations.

What is the explanation for the Washington authorities' brazenly interventionist course with regard to Central America, and primarily Nicaragua? The U.S. ruling class is alarmed by the development of events in the region and would like to halt the changes heralded here by the Cuban and subsequently the Nicaraguan revolutions. In Grenada the present Washington leaders' hatred of everything that stands in the way of U.S. diktat, of everything progressive, was vented.

There is a special angle to the Grenada tragedy: The crucifixion of this tiny country in the Caribbean triggered a surge of chauvinism among a considerable number of ordinary U.S. citizens, and has given the White House incumbents the feeling that anything goes. The present U.S. President would obviously like to embark on the November elections with yet another Grenada to his credit. This is the reason for the hysteria over the "communist danger" in Central America and for the presidential assistant's amazing revelations.

Events have entered a very dangerous stage. It is not only secret papers that are being burned at the U.S. Embassy in Managua. The Washington leaders, by refusing to recognize the right of the peoples of the region to socioeconomic transformations and to freedom and independence, are burning their bridges. They are involving the U.S. people in a war which, as in Indochina, can only have one outcome.

The first stage of the U.S. armed aggression in this region has already begun -- in El Salvador and primarily in Nicaragua. True, for the time being, the acts of aggression are being perpetrated not by U.S. soldiers but by gangs of counterrevolutionary mercenaries. But let no one be misled. They have been armed and operate under the direct leadership of officers of the CIA and the Pentagon.

Developments are taking an increasingly dangerous turn, dangerous to all, including the people of the United States itself.

OGARKOV MEETS WITH PERUVIAN ARMY CHIEF

PM251052 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 May 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] On 21 May Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, received Division General (C. Julio Freyre), commander in chief of the Peruvian Ground Forces, who is visiting the Soviet Union.

There was a friendly conversation on questions of mutual interest.

Taking part in the conversation were Army General A.M. Mayorov, Colonel General Engineer M.A. Sergeychik, Colonel General N.A. Zotov, and Rear Admiral V.Zh. Khuzhokov.

Brigadier General S. (Noriega Lanfranko), military attache at the Peruvian Embassy in the USSR, attended the meeting.

BRAZILIAN GOVERNORS PAY VISIT TO RSFSR

Tour of Leningrad

LD242258 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Leningrad May 24 TASS -- The delegation of governors of Brazil's states who came here last night at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, began their visit with Leningrad.

Talking with Leningrad Mayor Vladimir Khodyrev today, the guests were most interested in how Leningradians cope with the problem of cleanness of the city.

The governors' attention was drawn to the technology of processing domestic waste, which was elaborated by Soviet specialists and which is successfully used in Leningrad. A plant near Leningrad relying on that technology functions on the closed cycle without traditional burning of waste.

The members of the delegation also visited one of the scientific-production organizations of the city, where they learn new methods of hydrolysis of wood. That organization is among 16 enterprises of Leningrad, fulfilling Brazil's orders.

At the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery the governors revered the memory of more than half a million Leningradians and servicemen who lost their lives in the years of the Second World War, and laid a wreath to the common graves of the memorial cemetery. The guests stated that this sacred place reminded of the need to avert the threat of a new war catastrophe.

Meeting With Vorotnikov

LD281121 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- V. Vorotnikov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Russian Federation's Council of Ministers, today received J.M.M. de Raposa and J.F. Barbalho, governors of the Brazilian States of Amazonas and Para, who are staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation.

During the conversation the guests were briefed on the Soviet Union's achievements in economic and social development and its efforts to insure peace and international security and fend off the threat of nuclear war.

The Brazilian governors shared impressions from their tour of the Russian Federation, which had taken them to Moscow, Leningrad and Volgograd. They pointed out the hospitality and amiable disposition of the Soviet people and their genuine desire for peace and friendship among nations.

The importance of further developing relations between the Soviet Union and Brazil in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, peace and international security was pointed out by both sides.

At a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists the guests expressed satisfaction with the results of their visit to the USSR.

The governors voiced concern about the risk of outbreak of another war and condemned the continuing arms race. The huge funds spent on armaments should instead be used for peaceful purposes such as the development of the economy and culture and improvements in the living standards of the working people, they stressed.

The guests spoke out in favour of developing Soviet-Brazilian relations on the basis of the agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

On the same day the delegation left the Soviet Union.

CONFERENCE OF ARMY KOMSOMOL SECRETARIES OPENS

Chernenko Chairs Defense Group

LD281958 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] An All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations opened in the Great Kremlin Palace in Moscow today. The meeting greeted with stormy, prolonged applause Comrades Chernenko, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Rusakov, Ryzhkov. Also in the presidium were leaders of a number of ministries and departments, military leaders, representatives of party, administrative and public organizations, secretaries of Komsomol detachments, units and ships. The conference was opened by Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense.

[Begin Ustinov recording] "The decision to hold the present conference is new evidence of the party's unflagging concern for strengthening the combat might and for raising the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces, for the ideological-political, military and moral upbringing of their personnel, and for our remarkable Army and Navy young people. [applause] The most convincing manifestation of this truly fatherly concern is the participation in the work of our conference today of the leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state [applause] and of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council." [applause] [end recording]

[No Moscow dailies from 29 or 30 May refer to Chernenko as chairman of the Defense Council]

Chernenko Speech

PM290958 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 84 First Edition pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report of speech by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations held in the Great Kremlin Palace on 28 May, under the heading: "Living, Working, Fighting in Leninist Fashion"]

[Text] Dear comrades, today is an unusual day for us in many respects. By a happy coincidence our conference is starting on Border Troops Day. And the border troops are surely already in a festive mood. In some way this is also my personal festival, for my party biography and my party work began in the ranks of the border troops. And so it is with particular feelings I congratulate all of you on this festival.

We have another reason for holding our conference both in a businesslike and a festive atmosphere. And this reason can by no means be called coincidental. It is said that success is a combination of talent and persistence, initiative and great labor, and with regard to the serviceman, I would add, feats of arms also.

I am glad to inform you that the Komsomol organization of the Soviet Army and Navy has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner for its great services in the cause of the armed defense of the socialist fatherland, for the courage and heroism displayed by Komsomol servicemen in the battles for the homeland and for its fruitful work to educate the young people in the Army and Navy. Comrades, please accept my most cordial congratulations.

This award, of course, arouses feelings of genuine joy. But, I am sure, it will not prevent us from conducting a serious and businesslike talk about the great and important tasks of the Army Komsomol. And all the more so, since they will have to be resolved in a complicated international atmosphere, in which there has been a palpable increase in the military danger, in the threat of nuclear war, in conditions of a very acute ideological struggle.

The reactionary circles of imperialism cannot reconcile themselves to the maintendency of contemporary world development. They are aware that the wheel of history in its natural movement is working in favor of socialism, for the assertion everywhere of the principles of national liberation and social justice. That is the reason why they are striving to conduct international affairs while acting from positions of strength and are trying to violate the natural course of history. This is the reason for their armaments programs which are unprecedented in scale. This is the reason for their persistent efforts to disrupt the military-strategic balance.

The CPSU and the Soviet Union are doing and will do everything to ensure that relations between states regardless of their social systems should be relations of peaceful coexistence, good-neighborliness and equality. As you know, the USSR and the countries of the socialist community constantly submit initiatives aimed at reducing international tension and at strengthening peace. When it is a question of the security of the peoples, foreign policy and diplomacy can do much, but not everything.

In the world arena we encounter political forces to whom good will is alien and who are deaf to the arguments of reason. And here an indispensable role is played by the restraining might of our defense potential. At present it is not only the guarantee of the creative labor of the Soviet people, but also the guarantee of universal peace on earth.

Such, comrades, is the responsibility that lies on your shoulders, too, today. And we are convinced -- you will be up to that responsibility. The guarantee of this is the whole glory-filled history of the Army Komsomol.

The party and the people remember the heroic feats by Komsomol members on the fronts of the Civil and the Great Patriotic Wars and in the defense of our state borders. They remember them and take pride in them. For all generations of Soviet people they will always serve as an inspiring example of fidelity to the patriotic duty of a serviceman. Our Army Komsomol keeps sacred and adds to the wonderful traditions of its fathers. Substantial proof of this lies in the internationalist duty fulfilled with honor today by Komsomol servicemen.

Modern military service is, of course, not an easy matter. It requires tireless toil, systematic training, combat tempering, psychological endurance and constant presence of mind. Today, as always, our Army is strong not only in its modern equipment and good training but also in its being charged with ideological awareness and in its lofty moral and political spirit. You, along with commanders and political workers, have the job of ensuring profound understanding by every serviceman of the responsible mission he is fulfilling.

As we move toward a notable jubilee -- the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War -- work in military-political education must be undertaken more widely. With even more insistence feelings must be nurtured in young people of love for the homeland and hatred for its enemies, of lofty political and class vigilance, and of constant readiness to engage in feats. And this work must be conducted in such a way that it contains a little less idle chatter and a little more creativity and search for innovation, without which work with young people is wholly unthinkable.

Lenin's behest: "Study military matters in a proper way!" should be the pivot around which all the work of the Army Komsomol is built.

The Soviet Army is also a school of growing to patriotic maturity and a school of cultivating genuine socialist internationalism, not in words, but in deed. There are representatives in its ranks today of all the nationalities of our country, and the ties of soldierly friendship being engendered here will then link many of them all their lives.

I would also like to speak of another facet of our Army's internationalism -- its strengthening links with the servicemen of the armies of the fraternal countries of the Warsaw Pact. It is an important task of yours to take care of and develop these links in every way, and there is no doubt that you will also cope with this task.

These, comrades, are the thoughts that I wanted to share with you today, speaking of the affairs and concerns of the Army Komsomol. You probably assume that it is now time to present the award. But, let us not rush with this. Since Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov has already granted me this rostrum, I would like to take advantage of it also to express certain thoughts on the work of our entire Komsomol. All the more so, since in the near future we in the Politburo intend to examine all aspects of the issue of improving the party leadership of the Komsomol and enhancing its role in the education of young people.

Our Komsomol has borne the name of Lenin for 60 years. The 6th Komsomol Congress, adopting this decision, clearly stressed that the Leninist education of young people can be achieved only by unifying it around the old guard, which alone guarantees the correct direction of the activity of young people and their being forged and tempered in a truly Bolshevik way. In that period this proposition was used emphatically above all against the attempts to contrast the party youngster with the older Communists. At the same time, it contains an idea of unfading political value -- the idea that a primary condition and very important guarantee of the revolutionary continuity of the generations in socialist society is the leadership of the party and the youth movement. And the CPSU tirelessly puts this principle into practice.

In doing this it is placing in the forefront, of course, not its own prestige but the interests of a worthy continuation of the building of a new society. The party does this, developing in every way possible the initiative-taking [samodeyatelmjv] nature of the Komsomol as a public organization, stressing its absolute organizational independence. For, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin said, "Without complete independence young people will be unable either to turn themselves into good socialists or to prepare themselves for leading socialism forward." At present this Leninist thesis sounds no less topical than at the time it was formulated. You, dear comrades, belong to that generation of Soviet people which, entering independent working life, has available previously unknown possibilities. Feats which yesterday still seemed a fantasy will be within your power. But please do not labor under a delusion: In some respects life will be more simple for the present Soviet youth, but in other respects it will be rather more difficult than it is for us, the older generation.

Let us turn to that area where life has already taken or is certain to take the overwhelming majority of your peers. I have in mind production, the economy. At the call of the party, the Komsomol is enthusiastically undertaking to solve the tasks that are most important for the country. Its contribution is important for the construction of the majestic Baykal-Amur railroad, to the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, which was built in a record short time, to the transformation of Russia's Non-Chernozem Zone and the opening up of the riches of Siberia, the Far East and the Far North.

In front of a lathe, behind the steering wheel of a combine, in a scientific laboratory, millions of boys and girls, displaying heroism in their daily work life, are writing new shining pages in the chronicle of Komsomol glory.

We are confident that the Leninist Komsomol's contribution to the country's development will grow and multiply. I will say more. In drawing up the plans for the next 5-year plan period and until the start of the next century, we are counting to a considerable extent precisely on the skill of the hands, the daring of thought and the work conscience of the present youth. After all, the brunt of the work to fulfill these plans is to be carried out precisely by those who are at Komsomol age today. Our national economy has reached a level where transferring it onto the path of intensification has become the most acute necessity. You know that the party energetically supports all initiatives aimed at increasing the efficiency of production, better organization of labor and growth of its productivity. And it is good that all our Komsomol has become actively involved in this great creative task. To build production in accordance with the latest word of science and technology and to implement everything that is new and progressive -- this is the task before us. It opens up before young people truly unprecedented opportunities to show their talents and capabilities. But one will also have to deal with difficulties that are not negligible and to assume heightened responsibility. Such are the demands of the contemporary production.

In general, as you can see, the dialectics of life have their way [beryet svoye]. Work for you will be both easier, and in a way, tougher. You represent the first generation of Soviet people to enter conscious life under the conditions of a developed socialist society. think more often about this fact, and especially about the responsibility that it entails. You yourselves, it may be presumed, will be able to draw the right conclusions from this, but I cannot fail to mention one conclusion, which is the main one. It consists of the fact that you have been fortunate enough to have been born and raised in a society that has achieved a level of social progress that is the highest in world history. But this, of course, does not mean that all that is left for you now is merely to relish the fruits of your predecessors' labors. Nothing of the sort: It is incumbent on you to roll up your sleeves and become involved with all your strength in that heavy and multifaceted work which is defined by the party as the perfecting of developed socialism. It is this formula, which is considered in all its aspects and which is scientific, that has been made the basis, as you know, of the new edition of the CPSU Program which is to be adopted at the party's 27th congress -- a program that is planned for a historically long period. I am confident that you, young people, will undertake this work ardently and with enthusiasm.

I would like to stress, comrades, that the merits of the present generation of Soviet people -- and of course of the Komsomol members, of young people -- before the motherland, before history, will be measured, before everything else, by how successfully we will cope with the tasks of perfecting the socialism that we have built. In other words, by how far we advance toward bringing it into complete correlation with the socialist ideal, in order to remove from our life all that contradicts the idea of social justice that is the central idea of our world view.

We can and should make our society one that in all things corresponds to the loftiest and most demanding concepts of socialism -- concepts that were scientifically substantiated by Marx, Engels and Lenin, concepts that inspire working people and the popular masses throughout the world to struggle for socialism, concepts that have never allowed us to rest content with what has been achieved, to tolerate shortcomings and imperfections.

You have probably heard the argument that it is only in his youth that man is able to be a romantic, a dreamer, and that with age this unfailingly passes; everyday concerns crowd in from all sides, and no place remains for dreams, for striving toward lofty ideals. Well, this does happen to some people. However, this is by no means a law of nature. In any case, in our country this is not compulsory and should not be. We live according to another principle, according to the principle of revolutionaries, because Lenin, who called forth fighters to create a new society, taught us: "It is necessary to dream!" Thus, none other than Vladimir Ilich Lenin himself, both in his youth and his mature years, right up to the last days of his life, was always able to dream with inspiration and in an infectious way. His main dream, about the communist future of our native country, lives on in the minds, hearts and deeds of the Soviet people. We have never given it up, and never will. And now, when decades of socialist construction are behind us, when we have become wiser and more realistic in appraising our prospects, we have schooled ourselves to make a path more faithfully and reliably toward the realization of our highest goal: communism.

It is understandable, comrades, that the novelty of the tasks confronting us objectively pushes into one of the top positions the question of improving the forms and methods and the style itself of the Komsomol activity. First, concerning forms of work: To what should we direct first and foremost attention there? First, Komsomol organizations frequently still try to solve new tasks by obsolete and unoriginal methods and means. Some people, to use Lenin's words, "allow themselves to be carried away by a 'bright' slogan, not grasping the new, socioeconomic and political situation, not taking into account changes in conditions," forgetting the "need to be flexible to the maximum in their tactics." Forms of work should not be set in their ways or be ossified. They need continuous development. Furthermore, we must not fail to take account of the striving for what is new that is inherent in young people. You will agree that the numerous campaigns and reviews which are prolonged for many years, even if the slogans are periodically changed, are losing their attraction for young people.

Second, there are certain divergences between the forms of work and the rising material and spiritual needs of young people. Komsomol organizations do not always manage to react to the tendencies linked with this and given them the necessary direction. Komsomol work is not yet everywhere arranged to take account of the plans that young men and women have for their lives. The Komsomol committees sometimes avoid vital problems which are genuinely worrying young people. Is this not why a certain sector of young people shun active work in the Komsomol?

Finally, in choosing the forms of Komsomol work, account must of course be taken of the distinctive features of age, level of education, and the interests and inclinations of young people toward this or that type of activity. This requirement too, however, is not always observed in practice.

As you see, no few contradictions have accumulated here. I beleve that the Komsomol committee should make a critical analysis of the existing forms of work and in a certain sense reevaluate them. I am sure that the creative striving, innovation and the bold experiment proceeding from real life, which were always inherent in the Komsomol, will not let it down this time, either.

This is important not only for successful fulfillment of new tasks presented by life; one would want to wish the Komsomol greater iniative and creativeness in resolving such problems, too, as it has always been actively engaged with.

What is involved here, for instance, is the moral-aesthetic and physical education of young men and women and acquainting them with the best achievements of the culture of the fatherland and the world, and, of course, the active participation of every member of the Komsomol in strengthening social order. It is gratifying that over recent years a number of measures have been taken by the Komsomol committees to improve the style of leadership. However, what has been done, comrades, is only the beginning of a large task. The essence of this work lies, on the one hand, in heightening the degree of organization and order and discipline in the Komsomol ranks, and, on the other, in developing the initiative and activity of Komsomol members.

The main obstacle which must be overcome is the considerable layer [nalet] of formalism, overorganization, and parade nature in the activity of many committees of the Komsomol and the Pioneers organization, too. This was discussed, as you remember, at the 26th party congress and at the June 1983 Central Committee Plenum. Or to take, for example, becoming carried away with all kinds of "measures" [meropriyatiya] -- this shortcoming was discussed many times, but a visible change, however, has not taken place. And a passion for numerous movements and campaigns inevitably leads to formalism. Many of them on investigation frequently prove to be mere paper shuffling, and the bewitching multimillion figures for participation look much more modest. It is no secret either that some "measures" are of a nature obviously for show and are designed, as one says, for an outward impression. The matter is not, of course, in the complete rejection of mass campaigns, vivid manifestations. One should have a sense of moderation here and remember that conducting them should complement the education work of the union. Formalism, generating paper, and bureaucratism cannot be tolerated in anything. They are two and threefold more intolerable in the activity of the Komsomol and the more so in its leadership of the Pioneer organization.

The desire to regulate everything and everywhere and to squeeze the work of the Komsomol organizations into a procrustean bed of directives from above contradicts the very basis of the Komsomol as a democratic, independent [samodeyatelnoy] organization. Komsomol committees should make a more sharp turn toward intensifying everyday, specific organizational and educational work both among the Komsomol members and in the children's communist organization. It is important to strengthen ties of Komsomol workers with youth masses and to subordinate their activity to the creation of a lively, creative atmosphere in all the primary organizations. Enhancing the Komsomol's role in educating the younger generation and forming in every young person a lofty philosophical view, moral-political culture, and stable immunity against influence of bourgeois ideology and any form of middle-class [meshchanskiy] consumer psychology in solving the tasks set them by the party depends to a great extent precisely on this.

We also understand that fulfilling all those tasks requires improvement in the party leadership of the Komsomol too and removing shortcomings existing here. In some cases we encounter instances of excessive protection of Komsomol organizations. It is not difficult to see behind them a certain anxiety that young people can also make mistakes. One cannot agree with such a position, or it will be necessary, as we say, to keep on mothering the young people all their life. For, according to an ironic statement of Marx; when learning to walk, a man is also learning to fall, and only by falling does he learn how to walk. It is necessary to trust the Komsomol more. But this has to be an exacting trust.

The other extreme is inadmissible, of course: the basic task of attention to Komsomol affairs and concerns. I would like to note in this connection that we by no means intend to judge the standard of the party leadership of the Komsomol only by the number of questions which party committees consider. It is primarily important to penetrate constantly and deeply into those social and ideological processes that are taking place in the youth environment, to analyze them systematically, to help Komsomol organizations choose the basic directions and the most effective forms of work. All this has to be done with the greatest tact. Maximum convictions, comradely attention, practical help -- such are the compulsory requirements for the style of the party leadership of the youth organization. Here more than anywhere else -- to use Lenin's words -- it is necessary to "take into account beside the 'political,' also the 'pedagogical' viewpoints." Much depends here on live, direct contacts of party leaders with youth. It is necessary to adopt a rule: to be more often where young people are working, learning and resting, and to converse openly with them about urgent matters. And here again, this is important to be done not only from the political but also, I would say, from the psychological viewpoint. In such contacts one becomes infected with the energy of the youth, some kind of new view of familiar facts is revealed, and one begins to understand better the real characteristics, the distinctive features of the present-day youth.

You see, young people, as Lenin said, "have necessarily to approach socialism in a different way, not by the same path, not in such a form, not in the same situation as their fathers." The issue is not of course about flirting with young people, flattering them; in our ideological and principled stance we have always to be consistent and firm. This firm conviction of ours has to be passed on to the young people. To lead the Komsomol also means to help it in the solution of such youth problems as Komsomol organizations themselves cannot handle on their own. I mean primarily social problems.

In the education of the youth, just as in all ideological work the real success comes only when it is supported by a well conceived socioeconomic policy, and young people have quite a few social problems. On the first level I would like to highlight the issues of education and training in the broadest sense. You know about the major steps mapped out by the party and which are already being implemented within education reform.

They are intended to help every young person to prepare himself better for independent working life and to create, figuratively speaking, the capital which will give him a high rate of return for long years. It is also necessary to be concerned everywhere about creating conditions in order that every young person, after finishing school or higher educational establishment as well, can refresh and expand his knowledge. This is required both by the dynamics of modern production, and by the tasks of comprehensive development of the individual. Sociologists assert that the chief reason for high labor turnover among young workers is dissatisfaction with labor content and conditions. And that is so. The party's course of reconstruction and modernization of production today makes it possible to resolve this problem more energetically. It is understandable that this problem will not disappear at once. However, transformation of the conditions and enrichment of the content of labor will proceed much faster if the Komsomol takes a more active part in the process. Here there is a broad sphere for the application of knowledge and initiative, the creative inventiveness in which our young people are not lacking.

Evidently there are also places where we will have to fight against those who live a quiet life. In a word, here again, as Lenin stressed, "it is not sufficient for Soviet power to give orders, or for the party to give a particular slogan; it is necessary that the younger generation itself should set about this task."

Provision of well-appointed housing for young families is a big problem. You know that our country has no equal in the world for the scale of housing construction, but the acuteness of the housing problem is still far from having been eliminated, and additional reserves must be sought to resolve it. In connection with this, we should perhaps think about the possibility of offering long-term credits to young families to get housing on a cooperative basis, and the Komsomol could give patronage to construction by young people's cooperatives.

And the last thing I would like to say today: There are at the moment more than 1.5 million Communists in the ranks of the Komsomol. It is through them that it is best of all to exert influence on the Komsomol. Not by force of power of course but, using Lenin's words, by force of "authority, by force of energy, of greater experience, of greater versatility, greater talent." The work of Communists in the Komsomol is responsible party work, and it must be carried out with honor.

In general, it may be said that the issue of Komsomol cadres is a key one. Everything here has immense importance: ideological conviction and moral purity, organizational grasp and the ability to react sensitively to the specific needs of young people, professional maturity and the ardor characteristic of youth. That is why questions of selection and promotion of Komsomol cadres to administrative, economic and, of course, party work must always be the focus of attention of party committees. I am sure that the people who have passed through the good school of leadership in the Komsomol justify by their labor such confidence. It is understood that all this fully applies also to the Army Komsomol.

And now, comrades, permit me to perform the honorable mission entrusted to me by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to present the high state award, the Order of the Red Banner, to the Komsomol organization of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Ustinov Speech

PM291424 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 84 First Edition pp 2,3

["Abbreviated Version" of "Report by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Defense Minister" at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries in Moscow on 28 May]

[Text] Comrades! We are all under the indelible impression of the speech which has just been delivered to us by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Legitimate feelings of joy and pride have been generated within us all by his vivid and meaningful speech and by the presentation of the Order of the Red Banner to the Soviet Army and Navy Komsomol organization.

We are deeply moved by the party's and the state's high appraisal of the Army and Navy Komsomol organization's great service to the cause of the socialist fatherland's armed defense, of the courage and heroism manifested by Komsomol servicemen in the battles for the motherland, and of its fruitful work in educating young people in the Army.

The Order of the Red Banner is a particularly honorable award. Historically, it is the first order of our proletarian revolution and of our great motherland.

The award of this order to the Army and Navy Komsomol is a sign of nationwide recognition of the outstanding accomplishments by all generations of Komsomol members in the USSR Armed Forces: those who went into battle to the death against the white guard hordes and the Entente interventionists; those who selflessly fought against the Hitlerite occupiers near Moscow and Leningrad, who fought to the last in Stalingrad, and who stormed the Reichstag; and those who today vigilantly guard the peace and security of the beloved motherland.

The combat order pinned to the Army and Navy Komsomol banner calls on the masses of Komsomol members and all young people in the Army and Navy to score new successes in military labor and to selflessly defend the socialist fatherland against any imperialist encroachments.

Allow me, comrades, to express heartfelt thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and you personally, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, for the constant and vast concern for the Armed Forces and for the inspiring kind wishes to the Komsomol members and all servicemen in the Soviet Army and Navy. Your speech at our conference and the tasks you have set us are a militant program for action by the entire Kimsomol in our country, including the Komsomol organizations in the Soviet Armed Forces.

The Komsomol servicemen and the entire Army and Navy personnel assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and the entire people that they will continue to worthily discharge their military duty and guard vigilantly the peaceful constructive labor of our great fatherland.

Comrades! The time at which we have gathered here is truly remarkable. The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum gave a new impetus to the nationwide initiative aimed at implementing the tasks set by the 26th party congress and by the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The April (1984) Plenum decisions and the propositions and conclusions stemming from Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches at the plenum and at his meeting with the workers from Moscow's "Serp i Molot" Metallurgical Plant and from his other statements are a graphic demonstration of continuity in the party's course and its ability to perceive the historical prospects clearly. They express the party's constant concern for the people's well-being, for accelerating the motherland's economic and social progress, and for strengthening peace on earth.

Inspired by the ambitious tasks of communist construction, the Soviet people are successfully fulfilling national economic plans. The Lenin Komsomol plays a large role in the country's economic, social, and cultural development. The 42 million-strong army of Komsomol members is a reliable aide to the party and its militant reserve. No matter what tasks the party sets before the Komsomol, it sets about fulfilling them with its characteristic enthusiasm and fervor and achieves excellent results! This was very vividly said today in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech. He paid due credit to the Komsomol's role in our country's life. The party and the Soviet people are convinced that the Komsomol and the young people in the Army will inscribe many new glorious pages in the heroic annals of our great motherland.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov went on to note that our people have to resolve the tasks of improving the developed socialist society under difficult foreign policy conditions. These conditions require that efforts in the struggle for peace be doubled and trebled and that the country's defense be comprehensively strengthened. V.I. Lenin's instruction that our steps toward peace must be accompanied by increasing our entire readiness is more topical today than ever before.

Obeying this behest of Lenin's the party gives unflagging attention to the Armed Forces, the enhancement of their combat might, and the strengthening of the indissoluble unity of Army and people.

The Soviet servicemen respond to the party's constant concern with new successes in military labor. The standard of the field, air and sea skills of troops and naval forces is rising each year, and new weapons and combat equipment are being persistently mastered. The numbers of leading units and ships, servicemen excelling in combat and political training, and qualified specialists are increasing.

Party-political work is being further developed. The influence of political organs and party organizations on the life and activity of troops and naval forces is steadily growing. The role of Komsomol organizations is being enhanced. The Army and Navy Komsomol proves time and again through its practical deeds that it is a loyal aide to the party in enhancing the Armed Forces' combat might and combat readiness. One out of three Komsomol members has been graded "excellent," while every second Komsomol member has improved his specialized training!

We cannot fail to note the fruitful work done by many Komsomol organizations to help commanders and party organizations to ensure high standards of political and service activity by servicemen and to lead their units and ships into the ranks of those that excel. I would just like to name the Komsomol organizations whose secretaries are conference participants: Captain S. Miroshnichenko, Senior Lieutenants A. Zharskiy, S. Radionov, and S. Dobryakov, and Lieutenant A. Zabolotnyy. They, like many others, have made sure that Komsomol members set a personal example in combat training and discipline.

Nevertheless, the successes that have been achieved do not provide grounds for complacency. The Komsomol's existing reserves and potential are far from being fully used in resolving the tasks set before the Army and the Navy.

The attainment of a high level of combat readiness in the Armed Forces is the main and fundamental guideline for Komsomol organizations' activity. The level of combat readiness is the main criterion for the party's and the state's appraisal of the quality of training in units and ships. It is also a fundamental criterion for appraising the activity of the Army and Navy Komsomol.

Success in the struggle by the Komsomol for a high level of combat readiness in subunits, units, and ships depends to a decisive extent on the effectiveness of ideological education of young people in the Army and the Navy. The materials of the 26th party congress and of the Central Committee plenums and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches provide a detailed account of how we must implement Lenin's behest about the communist education of the young generation. "This is one of the party's great tasks," Konstantin Ustinovich notes. "It is ultimately a question of reliably ensuring our socialist motherland's future."

The party, he points out, is constantly concerned with raising the kind of young people who will neither falter nor bend beneath the weight of their historical responsibility for the fate of the country and for the fates of socialism and peace -- the kind of young people who will be capable not only of mastering the experience of the older generations but also of enriching it with their own feats. These are the words which are remarkable and very important for us all, both Communists and Komsomol members!

Party leadership is the guarantee of success in all activity by Army and Navy Komsomol organizations. Furthermore, all party members must busy themselves and work with the Komsomol, and this work must be incessant.

No allowances should be made in this work for official position, being too busy, or any other reasons.

We must aim to ensure that each serviceman, and primarily each Komsomol member, is profoundly aware of the entire acuteness of the present-day international situation and the party Central Committee's and the Soviet Government's demand that the Armed Forces be always ready to rebuff any intrigues by imperialism and that no turn of events may catch us unawares.

All servicemen must be imbued with a sense of personal responsibility for the fate of the motherland and must always be on guard.

A high level of combat readiness is built up day by day through incessant improvement of combat and political training. Technical training is a first rung in a serviceman's ascent toward combat skill. We often, and I think rightly, say that the mastering of combat equipment is the Komsomol's foremost duty. Let us recall some pages of the Komsomol's glorious history. Back in the twenties and thirties the Komsomol assumed patronage of the Navy and Air Force. Komsomol members then were enthusiastic in mastering the combat equipment of ships, aircraft, and tanks. Soviet servicemen showed themselves to be fine masters of military matters during the past war.

Our present younger generation must also be true to this tradition. The title of Komsomol member has always been synonymous with a highly skilled specialist. That is how it should remain!

The main thing is to ensure the exemplariness of every Komsomol member in mastering combat equipment and weapons. It is well known that high-class specialists make far more effective use of the armaments' combat potential. They seldom allow failures to occur and they correct malfunctions more rapidly, and not only their technical range but also their tactical range is wide. That is why the struggle for high class ratings is the struggle for a high level of combat readiness!

Mastering equipment definitely presupposes the improvement of the means of using equipment and the assimilation and development of modern tactics. Who better than young people, in whom an acute sense of the new is inherent, to be the pioneers in the constant quest for increasingly effective combat methods ensuring that victory is attained not by numbers but by skill?

The very foundation of tactical skill is firing skill, the ability to maneuver on the battlefield. It is necessary to learn to wage war in the modern way. And for this it is necessary, first, to have a good knowledge of the adversary and his weapons and tactics, to organize and carry out reconnaissance skillfully; second, in battle to combine -- flexibly, and constantly -- powerful fire, and in-depth strike, and a sudden maneuver on the ground, on the water, and in the air, to see the close interaction of all forces and weapons; and third, to keep firmly in ones hand the lines for controlling troops and weapons in a complex situation, under the conditions of massive enemy jamming.

Exercises, combat flights, and sea cruises are rightly called the supreme check of readiness for battle. In taking part in them the Komsomol members as a rule show their best side. How much skill and martial passion they invest in their difficult work! This good morale must continue to be maintained!

It was 10 years ago, from the rostrum of this palace, at the previous All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations, that the appeal was heard: "Komsomol concern for the training facilities!" Taken up by the entire Army and Navy Komsomol, this initiative lives on and is acquiring increasingly rich content. It has served and to this day continues to serve well the improvement of the supply of training aids

In all branches of the Armed Forces, in all educational establishments, on training fields and test ranges, with the aid of skilled servicemen, thousands of well-equipped classrooms, trainer simulators, and other devices have been created assisting the personnel's successful training.

In speaking of the personnel's combat skill, I particularly want to emphasize the importance of drill training. It is well know that drill teaches composure, attentiveness, and precision of actions. Smartness and strict military bearing nurture discipline in the serviceman. The Komsomol members above all should be distinguished by their exemplary external appearance and drill skill.

Mention must also be made of the importance of a high degree of physical training. Physical tempering, sport, and combat readiness are inseparable. Any exercise or class and, to an even greater extent, real battle, are a strict examination of the servicemen's endurance. Physical culture and sport promote harmonious development and temper the personnel, help to resolve combat training tasks successfully in peacetime, and, under wartime conditions, help servicemen to act boldly and resolutely and to staunchly endure the hardships of campaign life.

The Army and Navy Komsomol have always coped with the tasks set them, the USSR defense minister continued, primarily because Komsomol members have been educated and continue to be educated in a spirit of boundless devotion to the great cause of Lenin and to communist ideals, in a spirit of life-giving Soviet patriotism. We may note with pride that a harmonious system of ideological educational work with the Army and Navy youth has formed in the Armed Forces. This system is distinguished by the wealth of its forms and methods and high degree of effectiveness and it is bearing beneficial fruit. But there are also omissions. The party teaches the Komsomol to resolve tasks of ideological and organizational work in close unison and to display a Komsomol approach toward ideological-political, military, and moral education.

Komsomol work should not be restricted to the framework of the unit or ship. It is important to strengthen military patronage ties with the Komsomol members of plants and factories, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and with DOSAAF organizations. The Army Komsomol can and must make its contribution to the nationwide cause -- the implementation of the school reform and the vocational and technical education reform -- and help the schools and vocational and technical colleges to improve the young people's military-patriotic education.

The Komsomol organizations have a lot to do to enhance the effectiveness of socialist competition -- that reliable accelerator of our advance. Toward what goal should the Komsomol members' aspirations in competition be channeled? Toward learning to work and live in a communist way and to fulfill their military duty honorably! Toward ensuring that their words do not deviate from their deeds and that every Komsomol member sets a personal example in combat training and service! In brief, toward the exhortation of the slogan of this year's all-Army competition: "Be on the alert, be in a state of constant readiness to defend the gains of socialism!"

In summing up the results of competition, attention is usually focused on the leaders and those who lag behind. But those who seem not to lag behind, but who are not to be seen among the leaders either, are overlooked.

I remember how at a Komsomol report and election meeting at the M.I. Kalinin Taman Division Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment the question of these "middlers" was raised. Almost 2 years have elapsed since our talks.... I was told that the "middlers" had been in the direct line of critical fire of many Komsomol organizations.

There are fewer of them in the Belorussian, Baltic, Odessa, and Moscow Military Districts, the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and the Central Group of Forces. And that means that tens of thousands of servicemen have improved their combat skill. Those are the kind of initiatives we welcome!

An invaluable role in nurturing lofty moral-political qualities among servicemen is played by their education in the glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, the heroic traditions of the Soviet Armed Forces. Great opportunities for such work are offered by the preparations for the 40th anniversary of our victory over fascist Germany. In connection with this, special responsibility lies with the Komsomol organizations of guards and order-bearing units and ships, units bearing honorary names or awarded the pennant for courage and military valor, and subunits on whose roll feature for all time the names of frontline heroes. There is a large number of such units, ships, and subunits in the Army and the Navy. I would like to express confidence that they will always be the frontrunners of the Soviet Armed Forces!

It is a matter of honor for Komsomol members, as the 19th Komsomol Congress appealed, to participate actively in preparations for the Victory Jubilee, the implementation of measures under the watchword "Align with the victory banners," in the building of the Moscow monument to the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, and in the work of museums and rooms of combat glory.

Comrade D.F. Ustinov went on to discuss the Komsomol organizations' tasks for strengthening military discipline, the need to show constant concern for the every-day life of personnel and organizing the personnel's worthwhile leisure time, and the importance of improving the work with Komsomol workers' cadres and their selection and education.

We know that it is not easy to select officers, ensigns, or sergeants for Komsomol work. But they must be found. Farsighted leaders of units and ships always bear in mind that Komsomol work is not just a matter of official duty, it is also a vocation. Nor is it so important who worked previously as secretary of the Komsomol committee or bureau -- whether commander of deputy commander for political affairs, technician or engineer -- the main thing is that he was the best representative of the young people, their true leader.

Concluding his report, the USSR defense minister said: On 12 July the Lenin Komsomol will celebrate an important event in its history: the 60th anniversary of the conferment on it of the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Throughout these 6 decades Komsomol members have devoutly followed the leader's behests. Komsomol members have always been, and remain, loyal builders and defenders of the socialist fatherland. There is no doubt that the Lenin Komsomol's militant detachment -- the order-bearing Komsomol organization of the Soviet Army and Navy -- will continue to live up to the tasks facing it, ensuring that the Komsomol servicemen will continue to devote all their strength to the noble cause of strengthening the motherland's defense might and enhancing the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Yepishev Addresses Conference

PM291240 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 84 First Edition p 3

[Abridged version of Army General A.A. Yepishev report at 28 May All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations in the Kremlin: "Report by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate"]

[Text] Each of us, Army General A.A. Yepishev said, experiences deep, emotional feelings generated by the presentation of the Order of the Red Banner -- the symbol of the Soviet Armed Forces' heroic history -- to the Army and Navy Komsomol. This ceremonial act expresses the party's lofty assessment of the services of the Soviet Army and Navy Komsomol organization.

Our all-Army conference is made particularly significant by the participation in it of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium -- an outstanding leader of the Communist Party and Soviet state.

Dear Konstantin Ustinovich! The warm, profound words you uttered are being interpreted by the Army and Navy Komsomol and all Armed Forces servicemen as the party's martial order to be ever loyal to Lenin's behests and constantly ready to defend the historic gains of socialism.

The unremitting attention under which our party keeps questions of work with young people and their education is well known. One of the fundamental tasks of this work is the younger generation's ideological-political, labor, and moral education.

To what should we devote attention, bearing in mind the main, educational, aspect of Komsomol work? Primarily to the need to educate young servicemen more effectively in the spirit of following Lenin and Leninism. The study of the theoretical heritage of the great leader and his life and activity and of the policy of Lenin's party is the foundation of and a powerful means for the formation of ideological conviction, class awareness, and militant activeness.

Lenin's valedictory exhortation to the younger generation -- "study communism" -- given in his renowned speech at the 3d Komsomol Congress, fully retains its topicality today. Time holds no sway over the great truths which Lenin bequeathed to us. The Army and Navy Komsomol members' participation in the honorary combat watch in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol's being named for V.I. Lenin is of great educational importance, the speaker noted. And it is very important that every Komsomol organization should impart great mobilizing power to this participation so that the great leader's behests are embodied in specific deeds and actions by the young servicemen.

The report stressed the need to continue to actively propagandize our Leninist party's heroic history, its domestic and foreign policy, multifaceted constructive activity, and tireless concern for the consolidation of our motherland's defense might, to form in young people a fraternal love for the party of Communists and its heroic traditions, and to rally its Komsomol ranks ever more.

A tremendous spiritual reserve which serves well the cause of patriotic education is contained in the Soviet Armed Forces' glorious combat traditions.

Army General A.A. Yepishev then discussed the Komsomol organizations' tasks in connection with preparation for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The Komsomol organizations are called on to make the maximum use of the favorable conditions connected with the Victory Jubilee in the interests of further galvanizing heroic-patriotic education and strengthening the combat readiness of subunits, units, and ships.

Now, more than ever, the Army and Navy Komsomol organizations are faced with the task of forming in the servicemen a sharpened sense of the increased danger of war, of political and military vigilance, and of readiness to fulfill at any moment a martial order to repel aggression. It is essential also to proceed from the fact of the sharp intensification of ideological confrontation in the world arena.

A lot of work still has to be done, the speaker stressed, to ensure that the full wealth of forms and methods of exerting ideological influence on young people is placed better and more effectively at the service of educational goals. He particularly highlighted the very powerful means that political classes represent for soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers. Given a good, truly Komsomol attitude toward matters, every Komsomol organization can scale appreciable heights in the young servicemen's ideological development.

All the Komsomol organizations' mass political work is in need of close attention. Its effectiveness increases considerably with the transfer of efforts primarily to the companies and batteries. The party demands that cliche and the mindless repetition of old formulas be resolutely eradicated in work with young people and that potential reserves of lively political oratory be revealed in greater depth and employed. The Komsomol aktiv must be persistently taught to penetrate to the crux of key present-day issues, to adopt the party's guidelines, and to bring them to young people in a considered, vivid, and emotional manner.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum stressed that "Lenin saw the main aspect of young people's education and tuition in the formation of communist morality." As a whole the Army and Navy Komsomol organizations are doing a lot here. But, the speaker noted, not everything is as we would like, particularly with respect to the moral aspects of martial discipline and the creation of a good moral and psychological climate in units and on ships.

The theme of communist morality and questions of creating a healthy moral climate in the military collective are so far unfortunately failing to blaze a trail with sufficient vigor in the daily life of the Army and Navy Komsomol organizations. In some places you still encounter servicemen who forget the sacred moral, traditional, statutory norm of combat comradeship. We speak frankly because even as we advance individual instances of anticomradely behavior are in sharp discord with the existing moral atmosphere in our society and in the Army. We must use all available means to eradicate any manifestations of this moral anomaly.

Helping the commander in rallying the military collective -- that means, for the Komsomol leader, primarily setting a personal example. A personal example is the strict observance of the military oath and statutes. An example of exactingness toward himself and others. An example of boldness and principledness in discussing the actions of fellow servicemen.

Army General A.A. Yepishev spoke in detail of the Komsomol organizations' role in the ideological, moral, and military development of young officers and Komsomol members.

Questions of the standard of conduct of servicemen, of the organization of their leisure and aesthetic and physical education, are also pressing ones on the agenda of the Army and Navy Komsomol's work. We are talking of forming in young people sensible spiritual requirements and interests, of combating what is diametrically opposed to communist morality and everything which impoverishes the young serviceman's personality, weakens his spiritual potential, and inhibits his aspiration to reach the heights of military skill, organization, and discipline.

Questions of the Army and Navy young people's ideological-political and spiritual education are inextricably linked with military education. A modern war, if the imperialists were to unleash it, would be a very great test not only of a man's spiritual and physical strength but also of his moral and combat and martial qualities, his ability to act precisely and vigorously in battle and to handle weapons, mechanisms, and systems. All components of combat should be in a state of utmost readiness.

In the Army and Navy there are many Komsomol organizations, committees, and bureaus which correctly consider this and keep it constantly in sight. As the speaker noted, valuable and instructive experience has been accumulated in the Komsomol organizations of all branches of the Armed Forces. The experience of Komsomol work in forming staunchness, courage, and combat activeness in servicemen when the Soviet troops render international aid to the friendly Afghan people is of tremendous importance. Today we speak once more with great satisfaction of the railroad troops -- and they are mainly Komsomol members -- who were recently honored with greetings from the CPSU Central Committee for the ahead-of-schedule completion of laying the track on the eastern section of the Baykal-Amur railroad.

On which aspects of the young people's military education should the Komsomol organizations' attention be focused in order to strengthen still further the educational role of martial labor? First of all they must focus on the actual approach toward this work. The Komsomol committees and bureaus must firmly establish that for them the problem of high combat readiness, combat training, and field, air, and naval training is a problem of educating a man, his mood, and his attitude toward exercises and the mastering of weapons and equipment.

The Komsomol organizations also have in their arsenal the powerful political and mobilizing means that is socialist competition. It is essential, Army General A.A. Yepishev stressed, to seek to ensure that participation in competition promotes not only the attainment of higher indicators in firing, tactical, special, and other forms of training but also the comprehensive enhancement of the serviceman's personality.

There is a large detachment of young people in the Armed Forces' Komsomol ranks pursuing studies at military schools. The military schools' Komsomol organizations must struggle persistently to ensure that every cadet is an example of the strict fulfillment of military statutes, of love for military service, and that a firm foundation of military education is already laid in future officers within the school walls.

Discussing other tasks of military education, the speaker then thoroughly examined questions of improving work within the Komsomol, and noted that Komsomol work is in full swing only when committees and bureaus are headed by enterprising secretaries who know how to work vigorously and to rally and lead young people. The Komsomol leader of any rank is required to combine the firmness of his political and world-outlook stances and a profound knowledge of the fundamentals of Komsomol work with great industry, an exacting attitude toward himself and those around him, and a strict assessment of what has been done.

The guarantee of the success of the Komsomol organizations' activity is party leadership. The Armed Forces' practice confirms most forcefully that where Komsomol affairs are the constant focus of the party organizations' attention, young people develop a profound inner need and desire to be the party members' assistants and to emulate them and follow them.

The party organizations exert their daily influence on the quality and standard of Komsomol work primarily through the large detachment of Communists working with young people. Suffice it to say that 80 percent of regiment and ship Komsomol committee secretaries and primary organization secretaries are Communists. As a rule they are in every respect the best young officers, ensigns and warrant officers, sergeants, petty officers, soldiers, and sailors. But they must be given constant assistance. To give the Komsomol organizations daily thoughtful, solicitous guidance, to rely on them, to direct their youthful initiative and efforts into a necessary and useful channel -- that is the general party task of every commander, political worker, and Communist.

Concluding his report, Army General A.A. Yepishev expressed the certainty that the discussion of the questions submitted at the conference will make it possible to draft recommendations collectively for the further improvement of the Komsomol organizations' activity. Under the leadership of the military councils, commanders, political organs, and party organizations, the Army and Navy Komsomol, which today has been presented with a lofty award of the motherland, will undoubtedly write graphic new pages in its heroic annals.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee that the Army and Navy Komsomol, like all the Armed Forces, will always be up to the historical function and crucial tasks set us by our dear Leninist party!

Mishin Addresses Secretaries

PM291046 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 84 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed "abridged" account of "Speech by Comrade V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, " at the 28 May All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations, in the Kremlin]

[Text] At the beginning of his speech Comrade V.M. Mishin conveyed warm greetings and cordial congratulations on the high award to the conference participants and through them to all Komsomol members and young servicemen in our valiant Armed Forces, on behalf of the Komsomol Central Committee.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech which we have heard today is of significance to the program for the Army Komsomol and all Komsomol detachments, he went on to note.

The Komsomol, V.M. Mishin said, is currently preparing a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of its being named for V.I. Lenin. Alongside the Great Patriotic War heroes, on the Lenin roll call today there are the young heroes of our time -- ideologically tempered fighters for communism, diligent, working people, and internationalist patriots.

The USSR Armed Forces Komsomol organizations make an active contribution to strengthening the motherland's might and defense capability and strengthening the cause of peace. From year to year the ranks of those with excellent ratings, the graded specialists, and the young masters of military matters are swelling Komsomol workers and activists have become reliable helpers to commanders, political workers, and party organizations in training and educating personnel and organizing effective socialist competition for the attainment of high results in combat and political training.

The Komsomol's traditional patronage over the Navy, the Air Force, and the border troops is developing successfully, V.M. Mishin stressed. The Komsomol directs its best pupils into service on warships, in military units, and at border posts. The system of heroic-patriotic education of young men and women is improving. In conjunction with the DOSAAF and other organizations, the Komsomol actively participates in training specialists for the Armed Forces and recruits for the officer corps.

At the same time, the speaker noted, some young people regard the danger of war as an abstract concept and fail to display due activeness in improving their physical tempering. Komsomol organizations are not active everywhere in propagandizing military knowledge among young people, developing applied military forms of sport, or using the invaluable moral capital offered by the life experience of war veterans and Armed Forces veternas.

It is a matter of honor for the Lenin Komsomol to further step up mass defense work and military-patriotic education. It is the duty of Komsomol organizations to strengthen ties with Army units and subunits and naval ships, to cultivate in young people a love for the Soviet Armed Forces, and to ensure that educated young people who are morally and physically ready to fulfill their military duty enter the combat formation.

With this aim it is important to make active use of the entire arsenal of forms and means of educational work, to display a greater spirit of innovation and a creative approach in tis work, and to take the peculiarities of present-day young people more fully into account. As the party teaches, new tasks cannot be resolved by conventional, stereotyped methods and means.

Fuller use should be made in heroic-patriotic and mass defense work of the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

In conclusion, V.M. Mishin assured the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko, on behalf of Komsomol members and all Soviet young people, that the country's young men and women will continue to devote their strength and knowledge to still more persistently strengthen the economic and defense might of our beloved motherland.

TV Coverage of Leaders

LD281915 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today, in the Georgiyevskiy Hall of the Great Kremlin Palace, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, members of the Politburo, candidate members of the Politburo, and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee had a photograph taken with the participants in the conference [of secretaries of the Army Komsomol organizations]

[Video shows interior of hall with party leaders seated on a row of chairs across it. Behind them are banked six further rows of approximately 25 men, mostly Army officers with a small scattering of civilians. A medium-range shot centers on Chernenko, with Tikhonov and Gromyko to his right; Ustinov, Grishin and Romanov to his left. Then there is a brief shot of the full group, which cuts to a pan shot of the front rows. Party leaders seen in the front row as the camera pans from left to right are: Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Aliyev, Yepishev, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Ustinov, Grishin, Romanov, Vorotnikov, Dolgikh, Demichev, and Zimyanin. Others are unidentifiable, apart from Mishin standing behind Vorotnikov. A medium-range shot of the central group, from Gorbachev to Romanov, lingers on this group, before cutting to a final brief shot of whole company.]

EIGHT COSMOS SATELLITES LAUNCHED 29 MAY

LD291220 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched eight satellites in the "Cosmos" series today.

The satelites, "Cosmos 1559", "Cosmos 1560", "Cosmos 1563", "Cosmos 1564", and "Cosmos 1566", were lifted off by one booster rocket.

They carry scientific equipment intended to continue space exploration.

The eight satellites were inserted into orbiting paths close to their pre-computed orbits with the following initial parametres:

Period of revolution -- 115 minutes,

Maximum distance from earth (apogee) -- 1,512 kilometres,

Minimum distance (Perigee) -- 1,444 km, inclination -- 74 degrees.

Apart from the scientific equipment, the satellites are fitted with radio systems for the precise measuring of the elements of their orbits and radiotelemetry systems for transmitting data about the operation of their instruments and scientific equipment back to earth.

The equipment installed on the satellites is functioning normally. The computerized coordinating centre is processing the incoming information.

BRIEFS

CONFERENCE ON AFRICAN ECONOMY -- The USSR Academy of Sciences has organized a scientific conference in Tashkent dedicated to the problems of the African Continent. The theme of the conference is the importance of the experience gained by social and economic reforms in Soviet Central Asian Republics and the Kazakh SSR for the developing countries. Planned socialist economy has provided a high momentum in industrial and agricultural development in Central Asia, which was underdeveloped in the past. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 May 84 GF]